REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,295.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1872.

Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 3 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding do.	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 28th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain W. E. DUNDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail or Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

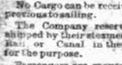
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed, and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GEELONG, (1,364 tons and 250 H.P.), Captain GEO. BABOT, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no Brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 28th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Company's S.S. BARODA (1874 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain D. RANKINE, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

WILSON LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto. 2nd ,,	,, 300
To SUEZ 1st ,,	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and [illegible] Burmah, 2,800 Tons, 400 H.P., G. MATHEWS, Commander, will be despatched as above, on the 10th of July. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

FIRST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c

Children under 10—Half Fare; under 2—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,560 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£50 0	£35 0	£16 0
To Port Said	£39 6	£25 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Mellows Street, 8th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	£4
Suez	36	22	8	8
Port Said	38	24	8	8
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	9-10
Messina	50	34	14	14
Naples	50	34	14	14
Leghorn	50	34	14	14
Genoa	50	34	14	14
Marseilles, shipment at	45	30	14-10	14-10
Genoa	52	35	14-10	14-10

Including Wines and Liquors. Without Ditto.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st JULY 1872.
PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st AUGUST 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship DUNPHAIL CASTLE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain HUDSON will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any Package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hudson, Ship Dunphail Castle.

Bombay, 11th June 1872.

NOTICE to CONSIGNEES per Ship LORD LYNDHURST.—NOTICE is hereby given of the arrival of the above Ship from Calcutta, and CONSIGNEES are accordingly called upon to SEND OFF BOATS forthwith to receive their respective GOODS as they come to hand; failing which, Captain BAIN will land the same at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain BAIN will not be responsible for the condition of any package once it has left the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bain.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per MUNSOORY, from Moulmein, will after signature of Average Bond and a payment by way of average of three per cent. on Invoice value of Merchandize, on presentation of BILLS of LADING and PAYMENT of FREIGHT, receive DELIVERY ORDERS for the GOODS. All such Goods to be taken delivery of as it come to hand, or in the absence of Consignees' boats to be landed by our Muccadam at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain LORIMER will not be responsible for any deficiency or damage after the Goods have left the ship's hold.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

22nd June 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Coloured and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 ,, Grey T. Cloth.
5 Cases White Ground Prints.
5 ,, T. Red Prints.

On account of the concerned, ex Ospatrick—

4 Cases containing mahogany Oval Glasses with marble of various sizes; mahogany Cane Side Chairs, and Walnut Music Stools.

On account of the underwriters, ex S.S. Parsenee.

36 Bolts Damaged Canvas, No. 7-8.

On account of Vallji e Lucknidas—

229-45 15 Cases 3,300, Pairs Grey Dhooties finished.
946-53 8 ,, 2,000 ditto ditto
956-61 4 ,, 1,000 ditto ditto

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FUNY SPARS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Managun Darookhana:—

10 superior Funy Spars, 90 to 95 feet in length, 80 to 65 inches in diameter, each measuring 35 to 45 cubic ft. Each lot to contain 1 Spar.

SALE OF SUGDEN'S RIGHT AND LEFT HAND BREAK ROLLER GINS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. T. Sugden, and on account and at the risk of Tyebally Lookmanjee—

12 Sugden's right and left hand break Roller Gins.

Now lying at Messrs. Richardson & Co.'s premises, in Nesbit Lane, Byculla, open for inspection.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A second-hand Serviceable Buggy.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 6th July 1872, at 4-30 P.M.

By order of the Trustees,
A. C. WATT,
Secretary, Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 25th June 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL TRAIN on MONDAYS ONLY, from Narel at 7-10 A.M. (for Matheran Passengers) will be DISCONTINUED after THIS DATE.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th June 1872.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA.

A SMALL Consignment of the above just received ex XANTHO. A fine round Wine, three years old. Price Rs. 36, Cash.

CHAMPAGNE.

Heidsieck's very superior dry MONOPOLE,
Cases of 1 Doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 42
Do. 2 ,, Pints ..... ,, 44

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

TO POONA RESIDENTS.

OUR PIANOFORTE TUNER will be SENT to POONA on the 8TH OF JULY for the purpose of TUNING PIANOFORTES, &c., if a sufficient number of ORDERS be registered by the 7th proximo.

To insure thoroughly tuning and Cleaning out the Piano, Rs. 10. It must be clearly understood that a thoroughly efficient and practical Tuner will attend.

Address orders to

SOUNDY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KOUSANIE TEAS

OF SEASON 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.		
Cash Rs. 4	Packet of 2 lbs.	Credit Rs. 4-8
Hyson and Orange Pekoe.		
Cash Rs. 2-4	Packet of 1 lb.	Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

KINLOCH'S WINES.

WHITE CATALAN, resembles a choice dry Sherry. Rs. 14 per dozen.
RED CATALAN, an invalid's Wine. Rs. 14 per dozen.
SIERSTEIN HOCK, Sound and Choice. Rs. 17 per dozen.
RUDESHEIM do. Superior. Rs. 22 per Dozen.
CHABLIS, highly recommended. Rs. 18 per dozen.
VIN IN SHERRY, Pale, dry, and delicate. Rs. 17 per dozen.
DIAMOND do. Superior dinner Wine. Rs. 21 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, very old and dry. Rs. 36 per dozen.
DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT, for invalids. Rs. 22 per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, the well known established brand. Rs. 28 per dozen.

Ditto	Pints. Rs. 15 per dozen.	
Ditto	Extra Dry. Rs. 32 per dozen.	
Ditto	Do. Pints. Rs. 17 per dozen.	

D. S. KEMP & Co.

J. & C. White & Co.'s SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "WHITE SEAL" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 6
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO; this *par excellence* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44 0	48 0

J. & C. White & Co.'s PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz ..	27 0	30 0
Do. Pints, ,, ,,	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids.) Quarts, per dozen	34 0	38 0
Do. ,, ,, Pints,	19 0	21 0

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality. Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

STEAM FACTORY FOR CLOCKS AND WATCHES,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—CHRONOMETERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, KEYLESS, REPEATERS, LEVERS, HORIZONTALS, for LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CLOCKS—FOR DINING AND DRAWING ROOMS, CARRIAGES, CHURCHES, HALLS OR SHOP, PERPETUAL CALENDARS, WIND DIALS, &c.

JEWELLERY—SPECIALITIES IN MONOGRAMS, DIAMONDS, CRYSTALS, AND FINE GOLD, FOR BRIDAL AND OTHER PRESENTS.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—FOR PRESENTATION, RACING, DINNER A LA RUSSE, OR TEA TABLE, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

WANTED.

DRAFTSMAN WANTED for the Lower Sind District, Indus Valley (State) Railway. Salary Rs. 80 with 30 per cent. travelling allowance when in Camp. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

MAJOR BONUS, R.E.,
Superintending Engineer, Kurrachee.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Security, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES, &c., for the use of the Presidency Drawing and Lithographic Office, during the remainder of the year, will be received up to the 29th instant, by the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, at the P. W. Office, Esplanade.

Forms of Contract, Lists of Stores, and Forms of Tender, may be seen at the office of the undersigned Engineer's Office.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
KHETWADY ROAD, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses: also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July, 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for, re-election.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1872.

FREE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—This Company are prepared to LAND and TAKE CHARGE of CARGOES of COALS on the following terms, viz.:—

Landing, storing, watching and giving delivery by weighment, free of rental for two months, including wharfage fees, at 1 Rupee 2 Annas per ton. On the expiry of two months, ground rent will be charged at rates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent. below those of any other Bunder.

The Company undertake all risk excepting fire, delivering Bill of Lading weight less a percentage to be agreed upon.

The Property of the Company being the nearest storage ground to the principal points of consumption, offers special advantages for the landing and storing of Coals.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Free Land and Pier Company, Limited.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

CHIEF OFFICES: 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can telegraph their arrival at Home, Leave any Casualty, Birth, or Death taking place on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c.:—

FOR A MESSAGE TO	
BOMBAY	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.

BOMBAY—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

G'S LINIMENT,
An infallible curative of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

An unprecedented number of Testimonials have been received, certifying its efficacy. No owner of animals should be without it.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP AND Co.

HEALTH RESTORED
BY THE USE OF
BRISTOL'S
SUGAR-COATED VEGETABLE PILLS.

These Pills have justly acquired a widely-extended reputation for their wonderful cures of severe cases of sickness—cases in which all other Medicines had failed, and which had been given up by Physicians as beyond help—such as confirmed and long-standing Liver Complaints, obstinate cases of Piles, Dropsy, &c., &c. But while admitting their wonderful curative powers in difficult cases, we wish to call attention to their great value in the every-day diseases of life, such as COSTIVENESS, for which they are a perfect specific; HEADACHE, relieved and cured by one dose; INDIGESTION always removed by them, and the stomach restored and strengthened so as to prevent a return; BAD BREATH cannot exist when the stomach is cleansed by

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For LOSS OF APPETITE they are the only sure remedy, as they never fail in carrying off the depraved bilious secretions that float in the stomach and destroy the healthy, natural craving for food. Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Flatulency, and all Derangements of the Digestive and Excretory Organs are promptly relieved and cured by them. The public should always bear in mind that Bristol's Pills are the only ones [illegible] Patent Medicine Stamps.

PODOPHYLLIN AND LEPTANDRIN,
the only vegetable substances yet discovered that are really

ANTIBILIOUS,

to the presence of which invaluable remedies the extraordinary success of Bristol's Pills may in a great measure be ascribed. It is necessary, however, that the sick should always remember that in all diseases that have their origin in the blood,

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

that best of blood-purifiers, should be used with the Pills, the two Medicines being prepared expressly to act in harmony together. When this is done faithfully, we have no hesitation in saying that greater relief, and, in most cases, a more permanent cure, can be guaranteed, when the patient is not already beyond human help.

For general directions and table of doses, see the wrapper around each phial of Pills; but as different constitutions require different doses to produce the same effect, it is better that each person ascertain, by trial, the dose that suits their system, and take that dose, instead of following any general rule.

FOR SALE AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices and Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers of every description, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Tradesmen, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA
in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c.
SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash); by Post Rs. 1-12.

P. GRANT AND SON,
ARMY, SIDE,
AND
HUNTING SADDLERS,
HARNESS MAKERS, &c.
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,
Have always in stock [illegible] Ladies', Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sullaman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, availing himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.
BY APPOINTMENT
To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ..... Bombay.
Arcvil House ..... Simla.
Ea Ishtreet ..... Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BOEUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE.

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAYRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,
19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business:—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contractors for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted. Outfits of Material. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. Euro-pean and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Purlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and Sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,
Manager.

156, LEADENHALL STREET, 23, REGENT STREET, 10, NORTH JOHN STREET, } LONDON. LIVERPOOL.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertirements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Time-tables of Steamers [illegible] from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Rail.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsar.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrauns, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

Map be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson & Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs. a.
Coats		16 0
Leggings		5 8
Caps		3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	7 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White ,, ,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,,	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz	6 8
	Fall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Mofussil Press and Spinning shares rising. Bank of Bombay maintained. Government Paper flat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nos. of Shares	Nominal value of each sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	Per cn.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,560 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	740
10,000	500	125	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ext. Issue	215
15,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	200	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	270
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	116
16,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21	3 0	p.ct.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
.....	£20	10	9 1 0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13	10 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1	0 0	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	10	9 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,585
8,000	150	all		Freee Land & Pier Co. Ltd.	114
750	2,000	2,000	31p.c.	Mazagon Land	810
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	410

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,225
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,460
1,000	500	all	.....	Bombay	525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	835
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400xd.
750	2,000	all	260p.c.	Great Eastern	1,925
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,410
300	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
900	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,560
600	2,500	2,400	240p.c.	Royal	*1,955

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,035
350	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	370
150	12,000	11,000	2000do	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	215do	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
230	500	all	80do	Do New	550
300	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
1,000	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
300	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350	Fort Press Co.	9,300
200	2,000	1,800	30 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	1,000
300	1,000	all	200 p.	French Press Co	850
300	6,000	6,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,265
92	5,000	2,000	100 p.	Karrachee Press Co.	1,450
200	400	350	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	615
140	2,500	all	250 p.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
$0,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	25
500	2,000	300	21 p.c.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 p.c.	Mechanics Bldgs Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 p.c.	Preacher & Co.	435
2,000	250	all	6 p.c.	Vegrar Patent Slip Co	58

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
	At sight	Rs. 1-9 to 1-9 1/64.
	30 days' sight do.	Rs. 1-9 1/64.
	60 days' sight do.	Rs. 1-9 1/64.
	4 months' sight do.	1-9 1/64.
	6 months' sight do.	1-9 1/64.
	At sight	100
	30 days' sight	100
	60 days' sight	99½
	4 months' sight	99½
	6 months' sight	99½
	Private Bills at sight	100
	Do. do.	99½
	Do. do.	225 to 2 nom.

RATES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-8-3
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	293
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	213
Bar Silver	1 97
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12 8
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-8-6
Government Securities	per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112
New Transfer Loan of Four & Half per cent. of 1872	104
Four per cent	101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	97½
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1885-86	108½
15 years' Debenture Loans	per 1000
12 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
Many People Loan (fully paid-up) of 1871	90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per cent.	93½

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH JUNE.

London	Cotton	No ship.	
	Cases		
	Seeds		
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d.	
	Myrabolams & Cow bills	£2 0s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	No ship	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. £2 12s. 6d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 6 and Calcutta Port charges.	
Mauritius		Nothing doing.	

We have no Arrivals or Departures to announce.

The ships yesterday, Shoot, to Liverpool, cleared her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Columbian, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Bandra, to Bombay, &c.
Steamer Geelong, to China, &c.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 23s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Month	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected for Temp. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point	Relative Humidity	Extent of Cloudy Sky in whole sky divided into 100 parts	Maximum temperature of Air in the sun at 4 P.M. on Surface of Soil	Minimum temperature of Air on grass at 4 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours
	Inch.									
17	29.643	82.6	77.9	73.0	80	71	83·4	78·0	SE, S, SE, SW, S, SSW, S, SE.	553
18	626	80·7	77·1	73·2	847	76	86·0	75·0	SE, ESE, WNW, ESE, SSE, S, SW, WSW, W.	848
19	626	78·8	76·6	72·8	83	80	81·4	75·5	WsW, SSW, SE, E, ENE, W, SSE, SE, SSE.	349
20	587	79·7	77·6	74·8	87	79	81·8	77·1	W, SSE, S, WNW, SW, WSW	213
21	594	79·5	77·8	74·0	91	90	76·7	75·8	S, SW, SE, SSE, W, WSW, WNW, S.	101
22	631	78·2	76·7	76·2	93	81	75·0	73·8	S., SW, W, WSW, W.	323

	In. Cl.
Fall of Rain during the Week	16 83
Registered between 1st January and 16th June	0 78
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 23rd June	17 61

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hailes, 10 cases earthenware and 4 casks glassware, Nanseekhan Mahomedji; 16 cases earthenware and 1 crate glassware, Jaffar Rahimtoola; 371 [illegible] Allarkhan & Co.

[illegible] packages, 1 cask [illegible] Co.

Alibhai [illegible], 1 cask [illegible] Co.

FROM LONDON.

British Flag, 10 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Persia (s), 199 cases brandy, Compte de Paris.
Stirling (s), 14 cases tobacco, James Bogie.
Kingdon (s), The, 20 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
British Statesman, 5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Teviotdale, 4 cases brandy, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Dumbarton Castle, 3 cases hardware, Abdool Cadur Hyboobhoy.
Xanthe (s), 11 cases wine, Gen. W. Wheatley & Co.; 30 kegs cement, C. R. Mitchell & Co.; 50 casks porter, Merwanjee & Co.
Coupatrick, 136 casks beer, Munro, Nowrojee & Co.
Centurion, 5 cases hardware, Lookmanjee Ebramjee; 120 drums linseed oil, Rustomjee Sorabjee & Co.; 100 barrels cement, Esuljee Adamjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canton, 20 cases sulphuric ac'd, Hajee Ebram Hoosun.

FROM BOLTON.

Nonantum, 2,500 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 60 bales hides, Mahomedbhoy Abdool Rehimon & Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 125 bales cotton, Vancechund Joytadas; 150 bales cotton, Manorchhoy Luckmedas; 30 bales cotton, Ohaya Chapsey.
Riga (s), 4 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.
Xantho (s), 120 bales cotton, H. Pomanjee Touche & Co.; 150 bags wheat, Canjee Mcjee; 50 bales waste cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 79 bales cotton, Hajee Adam Feseck; 90 bales cotton, Shamjee Ludha; 18 bales cotton, Khetsee Canjee; 45 bales wool, Cowarjee Shamjee; 98 bundles hair vomico, 110 bundles ambahulty, and 322 bundles galls, Canjee Jetta; 150 bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy.
Atalanta (s), 20 bars saltpetre, Johnson & Co.
Sir Charles Napier, 86 bales cotton, Owen and Okell.

FOR LONDON.

Behar (s), 19 cases fishmaws, S. Tyebjee & Co.
Columbian (s), 134 bundles hides, Shariff Salamahomed & Co.; 3 cases boots, Goculdass Cullianjee; 180 pieces E. teeth, Bowanjee Vullybhoy; 2 cases tortoise shell, Suckoor Futtabhoy; 2 bundles E. teeth, Abdoolremoo Ahmed; 61 bundles hides, Rehimbhoy Khimjee; 30 pieces E. teeth, Abdoolramon Ahmed.

FOR VENICE.

Columbian (s), 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Columbian (s), 150 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 150 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Arabia (s), 8 bales hides, 100 bales cotton, and 118 hhds. cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ANCONA.

Arabia (s), 42 [illegible] Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 34 hhds. cocoanut oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Arabia (s), 1 pot sandalwood oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Behar (s), cases cardamoms, Canjeebhoy Tyebally; 40 cases cassia, Spedallee Ackber.

FOR HAVRE.

Behar (s), 246 bags coffee, S. Tyebjee & Co.
Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s), 2 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 88 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

The following sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. A. P.
650	pieces Grey Shirtings,	45 inch 39 yds.	9 lbs.	6 10 0
500	" " "	45 " 39 "	10 lbs.	7 5 6
500	" " "	40 " 39 "	8½ lbs.	5 11 0
1,000	" Madapollams	32 " 24 "	3 lbs.	2 4 0
10,000	" White Jaconets	40 " 20 "	2-9 to	3-1

COTTON.

150	candies New Bhollera, ready	... ...	... Rs. 249
250	" " "	" "	... " 250

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—25TH JUNE, 8 P.M.]

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 24th June, 5-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 25th June, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 24th June, 8-17 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 18 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 24th June, 10-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 35 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 24th June, 10-51 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 27 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 25th June, 0-25 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 48 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 25th June, 3-17 A.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 33 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th June is as follows:—

From	Bombay.	Max.	Min.
		3 58	0 8
		3 5	0 31
" Karrachee		0 38	0 7
" Madras		5 29	0 12

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 24th June, 5-58 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 25th June, 10-47 A.M.; via Turkey 24th June, 8-17 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 24th June, 10-51 P.M. Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 25th June, 9-50 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980, rainfall 2 inches 91 cents.
CARWAR, 25th June, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 72, barometer —, weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 72, barometer —, rainfall 1 inch 62 cents.
MANGALORE, 25th June, 10-30 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 81, rainfall 2 inches 57 cents.
TELLICHERRY, 25th June, 11-15 A.M.—Weather fine, wind strong westerly, thermometer 85.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 25.

Fox, Captain, 34th Regiment, on furlough, from Morar.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th June 1872.

With reference to G. O. C. C. of the 16th Dec. 1871, Brig. Genl. C. H. Brownlow, C.B., is transferred from Mooltan to Rawul Pindee, vice Major Genl. A. H. L. Wyatt.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on the 3rd June 1872 :—

Driver M. Tyrrell, D Batty, D Brig. R. H. A.
Hospl. Apprentice J. Selby, 19th Brig. R. A.
Lt. F. Howard, B Batty. 19th Brig. R. A.
Driver A. Bell, Attd. to H-Sth R. A.
Lt. R. C. Tuthill, 4th Hussars.
Private J. McBride, 4th Hussars.
Sergt. J. Brown, Commst. Department.
Asst. Apothy. J. R. Slater, Attd. to Medical Depot, Meean Meer.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sirdhai Division Order, dated the 21st May 1872, directing Staff Asst. Surg. R. C. Parkinson to proceed to Phillour, and assume medical charge of the detachment 54th Foot.

Dated the 30th May 1872, attaching Staff Asst. Surg. K. Macaw, M.D., to the convalescent depot, Kussowlie, for duty, with effect from the 16th Aug. 1871.

Onde Division Order, dated the 29th May 1872, cancelling previous order, dat-d 11th May 1872, page 255, and directing Staff Asst. Surg. J. E. Famain to take over medical charge of No. 6 Bat. 24th Brig R. A., and to perform all other medical duties in the Fort Maubee Bhawan, with effect from 24th May 1872.

Peshawar District Order, dated the 19th Jan. 1872, directing Surg. Major W. H. Adley, 15th Ben. Cav., to assume medical charge of the 36th N. I., during the absence of Asst. Surg. R. M. Downie, M.D., in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 19th May 1872, directing Surg. Maj. W. H. Adley, 15th Ben. Cav., to assume medical charge of the detachment Sappers and Miners, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 31st May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., to proceed to Bardwan, and report himself to the Civil Surgeon.

Directing Asst. Surg. W. A. C. Lee, to relieve Asst. Surg. K. P. Gupta, M.B., at Shahkhalur, and appointing the senior medical officer at Peshawar to make local arrangements for the medical charge of the 21st N. I.

Directing Surg. J. S. McSmith, M.B., 15th N. I., to assume medical charge of the 21st N. I., in addition to his other duties.

Presidency District Order, dated the 23rd May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. E. A. Birch, in medical charge of the detachment 1st Ben. Cav., and Staff Estab. at Barrackpore, to assume medical charge of the 10th N. I.

Dated the 23rd May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. N. Keefer to proceed to Delhi, and assume medical charge of the 20th N. I.

Dated the 27th May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. G. P. Mackenzie, M.B., to proceed to Rawulpindee, and report himself to the Dy. Insptr. Genl. of Hosps. for duty.

Peshawar Station Order, dated the 26th May 1872, appointing Capt. C. Maguire, 54th Foot, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in the room of Capt. J. F. Fraser, 2nd Bat. 19th Foot, proceeded to Bombay on sick leave.

Delhi Garrison Order, dated the 31st May 1872, directing Asst. Surg. W. N. Keefer, 20th N. I., to afford medical aid to the detachment 9th Reg. Cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 1st June 1872.

8th Foot (1st Batn.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 1st June 1872, appointing Lt. W. F. Reilly to officiate as Instr. of Musketry in the above date, vice Lt. T. J. Stuart, who has resigned the appointment of gazetted Instr. of Musketry.

11th Foot, (1st Bat.)—Regtl. Order, dated the 1st June 1872, appointing Lt. F. W. S. Jackson to be Interpr. to the Batn., vice Lt. C. S. Bailey.

14th Foot (1st Bat).—Regtl. Order, dated the 25th May 1872, appointing Lt. J. Reid to act as Qr. Mr., during the absence, on sick leave, of Qr. Mr. J. Moore, or until further orders.

9th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 3rd June 1872, appointing Capt. W. V. Fitzgerald Jacob, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. E. R. Ives, appointed to the Hyderabad Contingent.

30th N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated the 31st May 1872, appointing Capt. H. I. Bayliss, 1st Wing Subn., to officiate as Qr. Mr., in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. J. H. Baldwin, officiating as Wing Officer.

Head Quarters, Simla, 17th June 1872.

The C-in-C. in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

108th Regt.—Lt. D. A. Campbell to be Adjt., vice Manro, deceased, subject to the approval of H. R. H. the Field Marshal C.-in-C., dated 24th May 1872.

19th Ben. Cav.—Capt. W. Loch, 1st Squad. Subn., to be Squad. Officer, vice Welchman, dead 10th June 1872.

Lt. G. M. Abbott, 2nd Squad. Subn., to be 1st Squad. Subn., vice Loch, dated 10th June 1872.

23rd N. I.—Capt. A. D. Anderson, Offg. Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer, vice Tyler, who vacates that appointment, dated 9th June 1872.

Lt. H. Paterson, Qr. Mr., to be Adjt., vice Anderson, dated 9th June 1872.

Lt. S. V. Gordon, 1st Wing Subn., to be Qr. Mr., vice Paterson, dated 9th June 1872.

Lt. V. G. L. Byrne, 2nd Wing Subn., to be 1st Wing Subn., vice Gordon, dated 9th June 1872.

37th N. I.—Capt. F. R. A. B. Constable, attached to the Regiment, to officiate as 1st Wing Subn., vice Gouldsbury, offg. as Qr.-Mr., dated 27th May 1872.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

65th Regt.—Major Charles Blewitt to be Lt.-Col., from the 8th May 1872.

106th Regt.—Lt. H. W. C. Bulkeley to be Capt., from the 27th April 1872.

The local rank of Lt. Col., granted to Major T. Present, R. A., is to bear date the 13th Dec., 1871, and not 13th June 1871, as published at p. 98 of G. O. C. C. of the 8th March 1872.

To the appointment of Capt. C. Mercer to officiate as Wing Officer of the 1st Goorkha Regt., published at p. 77 of G. O. C. C. dated the 15th Feb. 1872, add the words—"in addition to his other duties."

Under the sanction of Govt., clause 149 of Army Circulars, dated 1st Sept. 1871, (Personal Equipment, Field Brigades R. A.), is declared applicable to India.

Attention is directed to para 4 of Clause 206, Army Circulars, dated 1st Nov. 1871, notifying that a new form of certificate of previous convictions by Courts Martial, W. O. Form 106, has been approved.

W. O. Form 106 will be supplied free of charge by the Supt. of Govt. Printing, Calcutta.

At the examinations, held on the 15th April and following days, of the classes attending the second course of Garrison Instruction in Madras and Bombay, and at Cawnpore, the following officers have passed the test laid down in H. G. G. O. 65 of 1870 and are qualified for promotion to the rank of Captain :—

Lt. A. Howlett,* 2-1st Foot & Probationer Mad. S. Corps.
Lt. E. C. Brown, 86th Foot.
Lt. A. A. D. Weigall, 76th Foot.
Capt. H. F. H. Sewell,* Mad. Staff Corps.
Lt. W. A. Yule, 1-21st Foot.
Lt. J. deW. Jebb, 26th Foot.
Lt. E. A. Barclay, 108th Foot.
Lt. R. H. T. Hill,* (Gl. List.) 39th Mad. N. I.
Lt. H. Morris, 1-7th Foot.
Lt. A. T. Morison, 1-2nd Foot.
Lt. A. T. Middleton, 15th Hussars.
Lt. C. St. Wilkinson, 2-24th Foot.
Lt. E. H. Thurlow, 3-60th Foot.
Lt. E. T. Dickson, 49th Foot.
Lt. H. M. Mason, 45th Foot.
Lt. R. H. Hicks, 3rd Hussars.
* Attending the classes voluntarily.
† Specially mentioned for proficiency in military reconnaissance.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R. H. A.—Lt. Col. (Bt. Col.) H. Le G. Bruce, (F. Brigade) from the 14th Aug. to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, to remain at Nynee Tal, in extension of privilege leave.

2nd Capt. and Adjt. Hon. A. Stewart, (A Brig.) to Bombay for three months from date of disembarkation of the same proof thereto to England for twelve months, date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Lt. F. W. Carey, (D. Bat. D. Brig.) to Cashmere, from the 15th June to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

4th Hussars—Lt. Col. A. G. A. Moore, to remain in England, from the 7th Aug. to the 6th Nov., on private affairs, in extension.

17th Foot (1st Batn.)—Capt. J. O. Travers, A.-de-C. to Genl. Officer Commanding Meerut Division, to remain in Cashmere from the 27th June to the 15th Oct., on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

19th Foot 2nd Batn.—Lt. and Local Capt. J. F. Fraser, to Bombay, for ten days, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Surg. T. B. F. O'Brien, to Murree, from the 3rd June to the 2nd Oct., on medical certificate.

63rd Foot—Major J. E. D. Hill, from the 13th July to the 3rd Oct., to remain in England, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

Genl. List, Inf.—Capt. H. H. Rankin, (attached to the 1st Goorkha Regt.) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Col. C. L. Showers, (doing duty at Umballa,) to Simla and adjacent hills, from the 7th June to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Lt. Col. S. C. D. Ryder, (doing general duty at Umballa,) to Kussowlie, Simla, and adjacent hills, from the 16th June to the 15th Oct. on private affairs.

Lt. Col. F. Duffin, (2nd in Command 4th N. I.), to remain at the Neilgherries, from the 22nd May to the 22nd Nov., on medical certificate, in extension, under the rules of 1883.

31st N. I.—Capt. W. C. Farwell, to remain at Murree, from the 25th May to the 15th Oct. on medical certificate.

Ordnance Dept.—Sub. Condr. T. Gregory, to Landour, for one year from date of availing himself of it, on medical certificate.

Indian Medl. Establ.—Surgeon Major S. A. Homan, (in medical charge 8th N. I.) for fourteen days, preparatory to embarkation, on furlough, on private affairs.

LEAVE.

Under instructions from Govt., officers proceeding on leave, in India or to the colonies, are directed in future to report their place or change of residence to the Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Officers on leave to Europe will, as heretofore, keep the Horse Guards or India Office informed of their place of residence.

DRESS.

The white tunic laid down in G. O. 107 of 1873, will be worn by all unemployed Infantry officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army.

BOOKS—MUSKETRY.

With the sanction of Govt., the Rt. Hon. the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct, that each European officer of native regiments armed with Enfield rifles will provide himself with a copy of the Musketry Regulations for the native Army, which can be obtained on payment, from the Supt. Govt. Printing, Calcutta.

Attention is directed to para 4 of Clause 206, Army Circulars, dated 1st Nov. 1871, notifying that a new form of certificate of previous convictions by Courts Martial, W. O. Form 106, has been approved.

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Under the sanction of Govt., clause 149 of Army Circulars, dated 1st Sept. 1871, (Personal Equipment, Field Brigades R. A.), is declared applicable to India.

DRESS.

The C.-in-C. desires it to be distinctly understood, that the white uniform worn by officers at mess during the hot weather months is simply a mess dress, and must not be worn at entertainments elsewhere, except under the special sanction of the officer commanding the station.

This order applies to all branches of the service.

SCHOOLS.

With reference to para. 48, Sec. LVII, Bengal Military Regulations, the Rt. Hon. the C.-in-C. is pleased to notify that Govt. has ruled, that when the number of pupils in a Regimental School exceeds 30, an additional Assistant of 30 pupils beyond that number should be allowed for every [illegible].

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(Punjab Gazette, June 29.)

Capt. L. J. H. Grey, Offg. Political Agent and Supt., Bhawulpore, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 29th July 1872, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. E. Sparling, Asst. Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, having completed 3 years' service in such grade on the 2nd April 1872, to be Asst. Conservator, 1st grade, from such date.

The undermentioned Asst. Conservators of Forests, 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination in the Vernacular, and having been reported to be competent to hold charge of a Forest Division, are promoted to be Asst. Conservators, 2nd grade :—

Mr. R. H. Ellis, Mr. G. Minniken, and Mr. C. F. Elliott, with effect from the 1st April 1872.

Surg. J. Ince, M.D., in Civil medical charge of Rawalpindee, received charge as Supt. of the Jail at that Station on the 22nd April 1872.

Mr. G. Currie, M.D., in medical charge of the Civil Station of Rohtak, is permitted to resign the service of Govt., with effect from the 12th June 1872.

Mr. J. F. Mackenzie, Asst. Engr. from the Derajat Division to the Delhi and Umballah Road Division.

(This cancels that portion of Punjab Gazette Notification No. 2181, dated 22nd April last, which transferred Mr. Mackenzie to the 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.)

Mr. E. L. Asher, Ex. Engr., 4th grade, Hazara Division, is allowed

NATIVE BARRISTERS-AT-LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Looking over the list of practising Advocates of the High Court, I find that, out of about twenty, two are provided with Government employment either in this Court or elsewhere, and yet, strange to say, not one of them is a native. Most of the European barristers have had by turn some sort of patronage bestowed on them, either by the Chief Justice or the Government. At the present moment, the following appointments are held by barristers, who also practise at the Bar, not to speak of those who have been fortunate enough to hold permanent Government service:—

1. Mr. Mayhew, Advocate General.
2. Mr. Latham, Legal Remembrancer.
3. Mr. Marriott, Clerk of the Crown and Registrar.
4. Mr. Farran, Reporter of the High Court, acting Clerk of the Insolvent Court.
5. Mr. Pigot, Government Professor of Jurisprudence.
6. Mr. Branson, Law Examiner at the Annual University Examinations.
7. Mr. Macpherson, Clerk of the Insolvent Court, now Clerk of the Crown.
8. Mr. Tyrrell Leith, Professor of Law.
9. Mr. Inverarity, Examiner of Claims in Insolvency.

It is a matter of just complaint that some injustice has been manifestly done by the Chief Justice in not bestowing any one of such appointments on a native barrister. It is time that the followers of this noble profession must look to themselves for success in life; and at the same time it must be remembered that a hint given at the commencement of their early career is a great help and encouragement to the several young native gentlemen who have chosen the long robe for their profession. From the above list it will be seen that the appointments therein specified have not been given for any special qualifications. I do not mean to argue that the office of the Advocate General or Legal Remembrancer is to be given to the natives; but the smaller offices, of which there are so many in the Court, may be easily filled by some of the native barristers. Mr. Lovjee Bhujjee ——— appointed not as Deputy Clerk of the Crown, which brought him only Rs. 75 a month? But when he acted as Clerk to Mr. Justice Bayley, he discharged the duties so satisfactorily that he was complimented by the Chief Justice from the Bench for the creditable manner in which he filled the post. Since then nothing whatever has been done for the native portion of the Bar, though so many opportunities have recently occurred.

As for their practice at the Bar, though one or two of them have successfully pleaded in several cases in the Mofussil, I must say, to the lasting shame of some of the native solicitors, that they do not send up briefs to their native brethren, even as junior counsel. It is a pity no opportunity has been given to these young men to show their "mettle" in any suit; and the party most to blame for such neglect is the native portion of the solicitors of Bombay. The Public Prosecutor must also come in for a share of this blame. During the five Criminal Sessions of each year, numerous cases require the services of junior counsel both for prosecution and defence; and here they might be retained with advantage. I throw out these suggestions for those concerned in the welfare of the natives.

25th June. E. R.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PUNJAB, 20TH JUNE.

I have not intended to say anything more concerning the Cowan business, having been sorely disgusted at the manner in which the *Friend of India* has pursued Mr. Cowan after his dismissal in the most vindictive manner possible, and thinking that it would be unseemly to continue the subject. It now appears, however, that there may be some use in referring again to the case; in the first instance, to say that there is a rumour to the effect that Mr. Cowan has received intimation from Government, that should he cause inconvenience by attempting to 'argufy' or produce the papers in his possession he will either receive no pension at all or a smaller pension than Government have otherwise been inclined to recommend; secondly, that the subscriptions are not being paid with any spirit, or at all on a par with the vehement verbal support given to Mr. Cowan. So far as the subscriptions yet received bear testimony, there seems to be a very feeble notion in India of backing words with deeds. Although now open for some time, the sums from all sources —and one sum comes from Poona—do not amount to five hundred pounds, and fifty of this came from a single frontier station, the only ——— the garden rule of peas, ——— nuts and postage stamp remittances. Of all the newspapers who have had so much to say in favour of Mr. Cowan, only two have opened subscription lists on his behalf, one of them being the *Indian Public Opinion*, the other the *Darjeeling News*, and altogether I feel that public feeling in India is a mere name, and am thoroughly disgusted at the want of spirit shown. I have been watching carefully to see in the first place whether the subscriptions would really give Mr. Cowan the independent position he certainly should have at this juncture, and also to see what the real meaning was of a man being backed up by the majority in India and what are called the most influential representatives of public opinion. It seems to me that the exhibition is a very poor one, and that people have professed admiration for Mr. Cowan without any intention of backing him up; and that, out of the presidency towns, people are in such a miserable state of fear that 'Government' should disapprove of their conduct, that they dare not sign their names to a subscription in Mr. Cowan's behalf, which in no way compromises them: for it does not mean that they agree with Mr. Cowan, only that they sympathize with him. Yet except among the Darjeeling tea planters, good men and true there are not half a dozen real names in the list of subscriptions. I think this is a great pity, and that after all the tall talk we ought to have had a strong and open list of names, following up the feeling which gave Mr. Forsyth a public dinner before he left Umballah. That is what we want here, no hole-and-corner defiance of Government, but an honest, open, fearless opposition, and, instead of trying to prevent it, Government should be the first to foster such an institution. I trust for all reasons that a healthier feeling will be aroused, and that a sum worth having will yet be got together for Mr. Cowan, and that some men of standing will come forward and say publicly at all events half what they are always urging in private circles. We talk about fostering an independent spirit amongst the native princes, yet not one of them have dared to subscribe to Mr. Cowan's list, and they are, with the exceptions above mentioned, that the vaunted freedom of the Britisher doesn't allow him to openly back a friend, or a man in trouble, if the face of Government is turned against him. The whole of this Cowan business, I am afraid, shows India in very poor colours, whichever way it is taken.

Let me now tell you of the Beas temporary bridge, which is a real success, and likely to last through this rains at all events, and most probably until the permanent bridge is re-opened. Although very slight in appearance its real strength is just double what is actually necessary, and the precautions taken even beyond this to avoid accident are most praiseworthy. Before any train can pass over by day or night, the bridge is inspected from end to end, an inspector from each bank taking half, so that it may be quite certain that no spark has lodged in the timbers, and that everything is correct. Consequently we have as yet had no accidents, and the traffic goes on not very swiftly but surely. The breadth is only just sufficient for the width of the rails, there being only fifteen inches of wood-work outside the rails, so that the passengers seem to be overlapping, and carried immediately over the water, but it is very safe, and if it continues to remain so I have no doubt a good many such bridges will be made, so that traffic may open while the big bridges are preparing. The first of the kind was that over the Ravee, close to this, on the Northern State Railway, and it has proved most useful in getting over material for the line, and perhaps next year may carry passengers; but this is merely speculation.

You will of course have heard rumours of Lord Northbrook's intending to remain in Calcutta next hot weather, but it would not, I think, be wise to place too much reliance on them. We all know that the first year in India is *couleur de rose*, the heat seems to have been exaggerated, and so on. This year Lord Northbrook may fancy the climate of Calcutta in May to be Italian and quite bearable, but next year he may alter his mind. He will certainly go up to Simla himself, and I think if he does so for any time it would be better to take up the offices than keep them at work by telegraph. For the moment, the idea is at Simla that he will abolish the Viceregal band (and unless it can be improved it won't be any loss) and not be a very great friend of the tradesmen up there, and consequently there is an inclination to make him unpopular, but it is too early to decide. A good deal is being said about the finance portfolio having been placed away from Sir Richard Temple, and having been taken by the Viceroy. The same rumour was made about Lord Mayo's having taken over the administration of Public Works. If it was true, no good came of it that I ever heard, and I think these sort of ideas are bad. A Viceroy comes out to be Viceroy, and if his ministers cannot do their work he should change them for those who can, not take their work or ride hobbies and specialities. The first thing for Lord Northbrook to settle no doubt is the army, and get it out of the entangled state it has been in for some twelve years now. If he must take a portfolio let it be the military one, for there is literally no one either in Council or at head-quarters with sufficient force to set things right. General Norman has great ability, but will not undo what he himself did. The Military Department never before was at such a low ebb for talent, or any other power than keeping things going pleasantly, and Lord Napier of Magdala will protest, and complain if necessary, but originates nothing, and is very fond of patronage. There is in reality no single subject more difficult to set to rights than the Indian army, and none which would give Lord Northbrook a greater reputation or greater popularity. The finances of the country must always depend on the wise administration of the army, and, until the army is organised on a permanent basis and the superfluous elements got rid of, sound finance is an impossibility. In seven more years there will be some twenty field officers for every regiment in the services, and yet Mr. Grant Duff rises in the House and informs the honourable member that the field officers in excess of the establishment have been very much reduced, and that there is no necessity for extra ordinary measures, &c., &c. Let this matter be gone into first of all, and however decided, so long as it is decided, there will be the longest nail knocked on the head.

There is a good deal of warm feeling in those parts on the subject of ritualistic services, and there will be a row on the subject yet I am afraid. Where there is only one church it seems a great pity to disturb the feelings of those who do not wish to enter into the controversial discussions and actions going on at home. A Government church should not be an extreme church, it should carry on a service which could offend no one, whereas I am sorry to say that a great many people have been very much disgusted in more than one station of the Punjab, and with ample cause. It is not so much that they really are high church service, but that innovations are made.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Peterhoff, on Thursday, 20th instant. Present:—His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjaub, Hon. Sir John Strachey, Hon. Sir R. Temple, Hon. Major-General Norman, Hon. Arthur Hobhouse, Hon. R. E. Egerton, Hon. E. C. Bayley; and Mr. Whitley Stokes, Secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse presented and laid on the table the final report of the Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization of marriages of persons professing the Christian religion (Christian Marriage Act.)

The Hon. Sir R. Temple introduced the Bill to legalize the repayment of money deposited in District Savings Banks in the names of minors. Since he had obtained leave at the last sitting several amendments had occurred to him with which he would not then trouble the Council, but they should be offered for the consideration of the Select Committee to which the Bill should be referred with instructions to report in a fortnight. The hon. gentleman followed by introducing the Bill for imposing a duty on certain spirits manufactured in British Burmah. Similarly some slight amendments would be presented to the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred with instructions to report in a fortnight.

Major General Norman moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the admission of native military lunatics into Asylums. The hon. member explained that the Bill had been framed with the assistance and consent of the Home Department, and that its object was to reconcile the conflicting provisions of the Bengal Military Regulations and of Act IX. of 1858, the latter directing that native lunatics should only be admitted by order of a Civil Court, while the military regulations directed that on medical certificate a commanding officer should remand the insane to the Asylum nearest his home. The object of the present Act was to authorise the reception of the lunatic at the nearest asylum, whence, under the advice of a Medical Board, he could be transferred to one near his own home, where home influences and occasional communication with his friends might be expected to help his recovery. Leave having been granted,

Major-General Norman and the Hon. Mr. Bayley were, on the motion of Mr. Hobhouse, added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the manufacture, importation, and sale of arms and ammunition.

The Council then separated on adjournment to Thursday, 4th July, this day fortnight.

BOMBAY.

THE PERSIAN FAMINE FUND.—The Parsee residents of Bulsar have subscribed Rs. 1,233 for the relief of the suffering Persian Parsees.

THE RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY TESTIMONIAL FUND.—Nearly Rs. 15,000 have been subscribed in Bombay to the testimonial fund of the late Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

FOUZDAR OF JAITPORE.—With the sanction of the Political Agent of Kattywar, Mr. Bapoojee Purtabrace, tutor to the Veerpore Chief, has been appointed Fouzdar of Jaitpore.

EVENING CLASS AT VEERI AGIARY.—At the instance of the Director of Public Instruction, says a correspondent of a native paper, an evening class has lately been opened at Veerumgaum for the benefit of poor persons.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, the Senior Magistrate sentenced a man named Bapoo Gunoo, a damaged character, to receive eight stripes, for stealing a dubber of ghee, belonging to one Hathee Bhugwan.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A Mussulman named Babun Syed Meeya was yesterday charged before Mr. Wood ward with obtaining by false pretences a gold earring from one Witto Jannoo. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—A Marathi paper, referring to the appointment of Mr. Chatfield as Acting Director of Public Instruction, expresses fear that this transfer of its able and energetic Principal will injuriously affect the interests of the College.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Yesoo Raghoo, a cart-driver, was charged at the instance of Dr. Shantaram Withul with driving his cart in a rash and negligent manner on the Breach Candy Road, and was fined five rupees.

ROBBERY IN THE HOUSE OF A MAMLUTDAR.—A short time ago a number of thieves entered the house of the Mamlutdar of Olpad, near Surat, and robbed him of nearly Rs. 2,000. Two of the offenders were arrested, but as there being no sufficient proof against them they were discharged.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday committed a Parsee named Cooverjee Sorabjee for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of criminal misappropriation, in respect of eight kegs and cases of ink, belonging to his brother, Eduljee Sorabjee

ACCIDENT.—On Monday a Hindoo lad, aged about eighteen years, employed at the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Mills at Tardeo, was seriously hurt by coming in contact with the belt of a wheel in motion, which threw him violently on the ground. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

RUTNAGHERRY COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Rutnagherry collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st May, that there was no rain during the fortnight under report. Sowing operations had been commenced in a few places. The district was healthy, with the exception of some talookas, where small-pox and cattle disease slightly prevailed.

ANNUAL MIGRATIONS OF THE SUPREME AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—A native contemporary thinks the annual migrations of the Supreme and Local Governments to distant stations are luxuries, and the great expenditure incurred by the State on their account a great and grievous burden on the ryots. If Europeans engaged in mercantile and other pursuits can live in the Presidency towns even in the hot season without injuring their health, the great Government officers can surely do the same.

MORAL INSTRUCTION TO YOUNG STUDENTS.—A correspondent of the *Gujerat Friend* writes—"In this place I should like to observe, that however rapid strides our schools and colleges are making in the vast field of intellect, in the moral point of view, they stand still, if they are not going back. In my humble opinion, regular moral instruction should be imparted to young students; some broad and main principles of religion —*Catholic*, not *Sectarian*—should be explained, and, in short, their obligation to virtue should be clearly impressed on the minds of young learners.

A SUIT FOR A DIVORCE.—Edward John Britton, a driver in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, filed a plaint the other day in the High Court through his solicitor, Mr. Hope, against his wife Eliza LeMore Britton, in which he applies for a divorce, on the ground of adultery. It will be remembered that last week Mr. Woodward, the Acting Second Magistrate, dismissed a case, in which Britton charged one Edwin Moulton, a fitter in the employ of the same company, with enticing away his wife with criminal intent. Mrs. Britton had charged her husband before the Senior Magistrate with refusing to support her and assaulting her, and the case stands adjourned till the 9th July.

FACTORY LABOURERS IN BOMBAY.—We hear loud complaints on behalf of the labourers employed in the Spinning and Weaving factories of Bombay. Notwithstanding the notice recently taken of them in the journals of this city, the matter seems to have attracted no attention either from the employers or the Government. When the factories were first established, the labourers had to work for about 10 hours, from 7 in the morning till 5 in the evening. But since that time, the time of labour has been gradually increased to 13 hours. The labourers have now to work from 5½ A.M. to 6½ P.M. with only half an hour's recess in the middle. The wages, which had once been increased, have now been reduced. Moreover the rules about leave and absence are most vexing. They are such as would not have been endured by any but those who have no alternative but starvation to choose if they refuse to bend their neck to these sufferings.—*Indu Prakash.*

REFUSING TO TAKE EMPLOYMENT.—Frederick Petterson and John Davidson, inmates of the Government work-house, were charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, at the instance of Major Raitt, Superintendent House of Correction, with refusing or neglecting to avail themselves of employment found for them by the Governor of the work-house, they being inmates of the same. They were also charged with being drunk and disorderly in a place of public resort. Major Raitt said that he had found an employment for the prisoners on board the Sir Charles Napier with the assistance of Captain Brebner, Shipping Master, which they refused or neglected to avail themselves of. The Shipping Master stated that having found employment as seamen on board the Sir Charles Napier the prisoners were sent there, where they afterwards created a drunken row. The Magistrate under Act 21 of 1860 sentenced each of the prisoners to a month's rigorous imprisonment; and under the Police Act fined them Rs. 20 each, or, in default, to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment. The latter sentence to commence at the expiration of the first. The prisoners afterwards were to be brought before a Police Magistrate.

ROBBERIES AT NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.—Of late frequent complaints have been made to the police about robberies that are now and then committed in the houses of gentlemen residing at Nesbit Lane, Byculla. On the night of the 21st inst. the bungalow of Mr. R. Smith, who is residing at Nesbit Lane, was entered apparently through a window by some thieves, and a large portmanteau and box, a writing desk, two gold watches, a gold Albert chain, a gold brooch and other articles of jewellery, of the aggregate value of about Rs. 550, abstracted therefrom. The thieves appear to have entered all the rooms on the ground floor, although they were occupied by several gentlemen. On the same night a house occupied by a Portuguese family in the adjoining compound was also entered, and three suits of Cashmere clothing were taken therefrom. On the night of Monday the thieves entered the house of a Mussulman named Buda Peer Mahomed through a window which was left open. The thieves appear to have removed two boxes to the upper storey of the house, and there broke open and abstracted a silver Geneva watch and gold ornaments to the value of about Rs. 1,740. Khan Bahadoor Acbar Ally, the head of the detective police, has been engaged in tracing out the robbers. A correspondent asks us to call the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the fact that Nesbit Lane is infested by robbers. He says that on the 21st instant, at one o'clock of the morning, a gang of robbers broke open his window and carried away a portion of his clothes; and that during the past year he has been three times robbed.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMER GALATEA, Captain Serra, left Aden for Bombay on the morning of Monday the 24th instant.

Two more vessels entered the port (Kurrachee) yesterday, thus bringing up the number of square-rigged craft in the harbour at present up to eight.—*Sindian*, June 22.

THE SHIP STORNOWAY 1,499 tons, Captain Shortt, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 9,040 bales cotton, 1,624 cwts. galls, 759 cwts. linseed, and 320½ cwts. coir yarn.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
JUNE—JULY.				JUNE—JULY.			
Time.	Height.			Time.	Height.		
H. M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT.	IN.	
2 52 m	3	7	Wednesday ... 26	8 57 m	5	4	
3 31 a	5	10		9 58 a	4	1	
3 54 m	2	11	Thursday 27	9 54 m	3	11	
4 24 a	5	1		11 0 a	4	4	
5 8 m	2	7	Friday 28	11 2 m	2	11	
5 22 a	4	5		.....			
6 22 m	2	6	Saturday 29	0 5 m	4	4	
6 22 a	3	10		0 14 a	2	2	
7 35 m	2	10	Sunday 30	1 3 m	4	7	
7 16 a	3	9		1 55 a	1	9	
8 41 m	3	9	Monday..... 1	2 34 m	4	9	
8 12 a	3	1		2 34 a	1	9	
9 36 m	4	3	Tuesday..... 2	2 46 m	5	5	
9 3 a	2	10		3 29 a	1	9	

Moon—Last Quarter, 28th, 2h. 17m. A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

THE following short causes were disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday:—

KHUNDEROW MOROJEE V. BRIJVULLUBDAS JUGJEEVUNDAS.

The hearing of this case had been postponed by order of the Judge in chambers. It was postponed accordingly.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE V. DOSHABEE, WIDOW.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Ghandiboy, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopall, for the defendant. A written statement had been put in on behalf of the defendant, and Mr. Starling applied for a postponement on that ground. The case was accordingly postponed for six weeks.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

NAVULMULL JETHMULL V. SAKURCHUND REVADAS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a merchant of Ahmednuggur. The defendants are also merchants, two of them residing at Baroda and one at Poona. This action was brought to recover Rs. 2,555, together with interest thereon, as money received by defendants to the use of the plaintiff. On the 27th March 1869 plaintiff purchased from defendants at Bombay for Rs. 2,517 a hoondie drawn by defendants at Bombay on their firm at Poona for Rs. 2,500, payable in ten days after date. On the same day plaintiff resold the hoondie to one Sewnath Attul, and two or three days afterwards, and before the maturity of the hoondie, repurchased it from Sewnath Attul; and he (plaintiff) was now the holder of it. It was presented for payment to defendants at Poona, but nothing had been paid. The claim having been proved, the Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 2,555, with interest and costs.

MANSTY AND FLETCHER V. JEEWUNDAS MOOLJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants appeared by an agent. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,243, the balance of a taxed bill of costs due by defendants. Plaintiffs were attorneys for defendants in a suit in the High Court, and their taxed bill of costs amounted to Rs. 5,193, in part payment of which defendants had paid Rs. 2,950, leaving the balance now sued for. Defendants' agent pleaded payment of the whole debt, but had no evidence to prove it. On the other hand, it was denied by plaintiffs' cashier, who had credited the amounts paid in and given receipts for them. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,243, with interest and costs.

SOOKMULL SOORANA V. ALEXANDER H. MILLER.

There was no appearance for either of the parties, and the suit was accordingly dismissed.

THE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL'S ACT.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, moved in the matter of the goods of Rustomjee Ruttonjee Billimoria, under section 17 of Act 24 of 1867, for a rule *nisi* calling upon the Administrator General at Bombay to shew cause why an order should not be made directing him to apply for letters of administration of the effects of the deceased. Rustomjee Ruttonjee died at Ahmedabad intestate on the 9th instant, leaving him surviving a widow and four children. His left property worth about Rs. 20,000, and liabilities amounting to about Rs. 50,000 to several creditors residing or carrying on business in Bombay. The applicants were desirous that the estate should be administered by the Administrator General for the benefit of the creditors, thinking that it would otherwise be wasted and injured to their loss.

His Lordship granted the application in terms of the prayer of the petition.

MESSRS. W. NICOL AND COMPANY AND THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following correspondence explains itself:—

BOMBAY, 24th June 1872.

To J. M. MACLEAN, Esq., Editor *Bombay Gazette*.

SIR,—We are instructed by our clients, Mr. R. McIlwraith and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., to demand of you the immediate withdrawal of and apology for the articles contained in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 22nd instant, and this morning, in which you attack the character and impugn the honesty both of Mr. McIlwraith and of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol and Company.

We may state that in the opinion of counsel both articles are libellous, and so highly so, as to warrant the opinion that in a civil suit the damages against you would be substantial, and the criminal penalties heavy.

Unless we receive from you in the course of to-day an assurance that the article complained of will be withdrawn to-morrow, and also such an apology for the libels on Mr. McIlwraith and on Messrs W. Nicol and Company as we consider sufficient, we are instructed to take proceedings against you.—We are, Sir, yours truly,

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

BOMBAY, 24th June 1872.

MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

GENTLEMEN,—Before replying to your letter of today's date, I should like to be informed what are the passages in the *Gazette*'s leading articles of Saturday and to-day to which you take exception.—I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

J. M. MACLEAN.

BOMBAY, 24th June 1872.

J. M. MACLEAN, Esq., Editor *Bombay Gazette*.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co. and YOURSELF.

SIR,—In reply to your letter just received, we have to refer you to our letter of this date, and to inform you that our clients take exception to those passages which attack the character and impugn the honesty of Mr. McIlwraith, and Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.—Yours truly,

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY.

MESSRS. RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

Bombay, 25th June 1872.

MACLEAN & NICOL & Co.

DEAR SIRS,—The letters which have passed between Mr. Maclean and yourselves on the subject of the two leading articles published in the *Bombay Gazette* on the 22nd and 24th instant have been placed by him in our hands.

We think that on reconsideration you will see the reasonableness of our client's request that you will specify the particular passages in the articles mentioned to which your clients take exception. It is, we think, manifest that unless the passages complained of be specified, it is quite impossible for our client to state whether he is prepared to withdraw them or not.

We would therefore again request that you will specify the particular passages in the articles mentioned in your letter of the 24th instant to which your clients take exception.

We shall be obliged also if you will send to us at the same time a form of the apology which you will consider sufficient, in order that we may ascertain precisely the terms of the demands to which we have to reply on behalf of our client.—Yours truly,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

Bombay, 25th June 1872.

MESSRS. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN.

MESSRS. NICOL & Co. & J. M. MACLEAN.

DEAR SIRS,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, we are advised that you are not entitled to have the passages to which our clients take exception specified; as our letter of yesterday addressed to your client sufficiently indicated that we object to those passages which attack the character and impugn the honesty of Mr. McIlwraith or Messrs. Wm. Nicol & Co.

We wait upon you as to a form of apology which our clients are willing to accept, and we have also to inform you that unless the matter is settled by half-past 5 o'clock to-day, we shall consider that the time for an apology has elapsed.

As to the apology which our clients require, it must withdraw without any qualification or reserve all imputations or remarks tending to impute corruption, breach of trust or duty, or any mean, dishonourable, or dishonest conduct on the part of Mr. McIlwraith or of any member of the firm of Messrs. Wm. Nicol and Co. in their character as gentlemen, merchants, or agents for public companies; and your client must express his regret that the articles have appeared; and the same publicity must be given to this apology, and in the same part of the newspaper as the articles of Saturday and Monday last.—Yours very truly,

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

Bombay, 25th June 1872.

Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. & MACLEAN.

DEAR SIRS,—We have sent our clients on the subject of our letter to you of this date, and of our Mr. Langley's interview with your Mr. Craigie this evening

We are now instructed distinctly to refuse to point out or specify the passages in the articles to which our clients take exception, and refer you to our last letter herein.

As to the form of apology, our last letter indicates the form it should take, promising, as we have verbally informed you, that our clients do not wish to *humiliate* yours in any way, but to insist upon an avowal of the injustice which your clients has been guilty of towards ours in bringing libellous and unfounded charges against them.

Unless such an apology as we ask for appear in to-morrow's *Gazette*, the matter must go on, and this letter must be considered as final.—Yours truly,

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN.

INSTALLATION AT LODGE "CYRUS."

BRO. JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE DADY, Senior Warden was on Monday last installed Worshipful Master of Lodge "Cyrus," the youngest Lodge working on this side of India under the English banner. The Dady is one of the most respectable and ancient Parsee families of Bombay; and that a member of it should honourably occupy the Eastern chair is, we should think, a matter for congratulation to all friends of the Craft. It must be some such feeling, we believe, which attracted to the Freemasons' Hall at Mazagon on Monday evening as influential and numerous a gathering of Freemasons as any that has taken place during the year at an installation ceremony. The District and the Provincial Grand Lodges and nearly every Lodge in Bombay had their representatives at the meeting, which was presided over by Rt. Wor. Bro. the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, District Grand Master, supported by his able Deputy, Rt. Wor. Bro. Percy Leith, and officers of the District Grand Lodge. The installation ceremony was conducted by Wor. Bro. Hussey, the immediate Past and really the first Master of the Lodge, whose sterling abilities and influence as a high Mason have brought this infant Lodge to that state of efficiency and prosperity, which—considering the shortness of the time and the smallness of the beginning—may well make it the envy of every similar institution in the province. The members of the Lodge have not been slow to make a fitting recognition of such valuable services, for before the meeting broke up they voted Wor. Bro. Hussey a jewel of the value of Rs. 300, to be ordered from England, with an appropriate inscription. This they considered to be a poor return for their first Master's services; and as one of the officers remarked, if they had the means, they should drown Wor. Bro. Hussey "in gold mohurs" and yet feel they had done very little for him! Such an outburst of kindly feeling, added to other manifestations of the brethren's regard and esteem, left Wor. Bro. Hussey, as he freely confessed, "all heart and no lips;" and he therefore postponed the duty of adequately thanking them for a future occasion. He stated, however, that for the satisfactory result to which the meeting was a witness, he was indebted to the valued co-operation of Wor. Bro. Sorabjee Framroz, the secretary and treasurer. Wor. Bro. Dady acquitted himself creditably in investing and charging his different officers into their respective offices. The brethren then adjourned to a costly banquet, at which all the loyal and constitutional toasts were drunk until a late hour, enlivened by post-prandial speeches, among which that of Wor. Bro. Manockjee Cursetjee was the most characteristic.

WRECKS AT SANDY ISLAND.

CAPTAIN PIERRE, of the barque Fez Rabanee, which arrived here on Sunday from Mauritius via Zanzibar, having been requested by the Harbour Master at Mauritius to see if any wrecks had occurred at Sandy Island, the weather having been very boisterous, called at that island on the 28th April. The following is a copy of the log for that day:—

"April 28th, 1872.—At 6 A.M. sighted Sandy Island. At 9 A.M. came close about two miles off shore on N. W. point. Saw no men on shore but a wreck. Hoisted the ensign. At 11 A.M. lowered a boat and sent mate and four men on shore. At 1-30 P.M. the mate returned with the boat. He saw no one on shore, but two wrecks, three iron tanks, two sculls, the remains of two bodies and fragments of the wreck of two vessels. One of the vessels seemed to be a Ballecks and the other a foreigner. At 2 P.M. bore away, made all sail, and stood on our course for Zanzibar."

THE question coming to the front in America now is—Whether women shall be allowed to preach?

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE FULL BENCH.

AT the High Court, Appellate Side, sometime ago the case of Lukhshmibai, widow and heiress of Durgo Balwant, and another, original plaintiffs, appellants, against Rovjee bin Bhaguji, deceased, his son and heir Hari, original defendant, respondent, was disposed of before a full bench, consisting of the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball. The facts of the case are as follow:—

The plaintiffs Lakhshmibai and Lakshman instituted this suit on the 19th of January 1867 in the Court of the Moonsiff of Karad, in the Sattara district. They alleged in their plaint that they were the Inamdars of the lands therein described, that the defendant Rovji bin Bhaguji was their tenant under an agreement No. 3, dated the 20th of June 1861, and that he would neither pay rent nor vacate the lands; and therefore prayed that the said defendant might be directed to deliver possession of the lands and pay the rent due. The defendant denied the execution of the agreement of June 1861, and set up two others, Nos. 7 and 8, dated respectively October 1848 and June 1852, passed by him to Durgo Balwant, husband of the first, and father of the second plaintiff, and contended that, according to the terms of those documents, he had become perpetual tenant, liable only to a rental of Rs. 35. The Court of the Moonsiff found at first that the agreement No. 3 was proved; but on remand from the Court of Regular Appeal it came to a different conclusion and rejected the plaintiffs' claim. The District Judge on a second appeal affirmed this decree, he being also of opinion that the plaintiffs' lease No. 3 was not proved and that the defendant's leases Nos. 7 and 8 were proved.

A special appeal having been preferred and registered, it came on for hearing on the 14th of August 1871 before Messrs. Justice Gibbs and West.

Mr. Shantaram Narayan for the appellants. Mr. Baheramth Mungesh for the respondent.

Mr. Justice West, in giving decision, said—Upon the contention of the appellants' pleader that in accordance with the course of decisions passed by the Honourable Court, the District Judge, when he found the plaintiffs' lease not proved, should have inquired into his title which, it was urged, was sufficiently established by the documents Nos. 7 and 8, the following reference to the full bench was made on the 8th of November 1871:—The Judge below has found that a lease set up by the plaintiff (No. 3), as that under which the defendant had become his tenant, is not proved. He has further found that the leases Nos. 7 and 8 produced by the defendant are proved. For the plaintiff, special appellant, it is now urged that, notwithstanding his failure to establish the lease No. 3, his suit being one for ejectment, rested on his title generally, and that he is entitled to fall back on the documents Nos. 7 and 8 if he please, and from them, taken with the other evidence proved, if he can, that he is now entitled to eject the defendant. The defendant (respondent) on the other hand contends that the suit having been expressly based on lease No. 3 and an alleged violation of its conditions, the plaintiff is not at liberty, now that he has failed in proving that document, to take up a ground of action differing from that originally selected by himself; and that having been defeated on that ground he must bring another action if he wish to rely on any other. In Special Appeal No. 235 of 1864, decided on the 8th August 1864, the plaintiff had sued to recover possession of a piece of land by him to the defendant as his tenant. The claim was thrown out by the Principal Sudder Ameen, whose decree was confirmed by the District Judge in regular appeal; but in special appeal these decisions were reversed on the ground stated by the learned Judges:—"The issue therefore simply is whether the plaintiff Bahirjee proved his right to recover possession of the land, and the determination of that issue depended on ascertaining the point whether the plaintiff's grand-father let the land to the defendant's father as tenant, as alleged." Here it would seem that the view of the law taken by the Court was that the plaintiff suing as landlord ought to prove his demise and its expiration as under the English law (Roscoe N. P. 621, Cole Ejectment 393, 438), though a direction is added that the Judge "should enquire and determine whether Bahirjee (the plaintiff) has a proprietary right to the land subject to the payment of certain dues to the temple." In Special Appeal No. 140 of 1863, decided on the 13th October 1863, it seems probable, though the precise ground of the decision is not stated, that the judgment of the Court proceeded on the ground that the plaintiff having failed in the opinion of the Assistant Judge, who tried the regular appeal, to prove the tenancy he alleged except in part, his claim to eject the defendant must fail except as to that part. In Special Appeal No. 336 of 1866, on the other hand, in which the [illegible] over land alleged to have been "let to the defendant on [illegible] that he should give it up on demand," the Court held [illegible] District Judge "having decided that the tenancy of defendant under plaintiff was not proved, should have proceeded to determine:—(1). Whether plaintiff had established his original proprietary title to the land in dispute; (2) If so, whether defendant had established adverse possession as proprietor for more than twelve years"—and that this might be done, reversed the decree of the District Court and remanded the cause for re-trial. In Special Appeal No. 111 of 1867, decided on the 28th March 1867, a case very similar, as it would seem, in its essential features to the one with which we have now to deal, the late learned Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Warden reversed the decree of the Assistant Judge, who had thrown out the claim on finding that the agreement sued on was not proved, and directed that the second issue should be tried, viz., whether the owner ship of the plaintiff was proved by other documents in the case. The action of ejectment under the English law is one of a peculiar nature. Section 26 of the Code of Civil Procedure requiring the "cause of action" as well as "the relief sought" to be set forth in the plaint seems to intend that not only the right of the plaintiff—whether it arose from, or was independent of, contract—should be set forth, but also the particular violation of that right, which in his opinion entitles him to a remedy at the hands of the Court. This is so in other cases, and no distinction seems to be contemplated between a suit for ejectment and any other suit. When, therefore, the plaintiff has stated as his ground of action a particular breach of a contract of tenancy which has given to him a right of re-entry, the defendant has denied the contract or the breach complained of, and the issues drawn upon this footing have been accepted as sufficient by the parties, it would seem that "the determination of the cause," to use the words of Lord Westbury, "should be founded upon a case either to be found in the pleadings or involved in, or consistent with, the case thereby made." This is, I think, the view generally acted on by the Lower Courts, but the plaintiff is sometimes allowed to shift his ground, as he seeks to do here, in a way hardly consistent with the general system of the Code of Civil Procedure. The matter is of practical importance, and as the views held by the Division Courts have not been uniform, I should wish

TABLES OF MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

(Englishman.)

It will hardly be credited that until the other day no record existed of the past annual military expenditure of India: nevertheless such was the case. We mean such a classified record of details as would render possible instant and accurate criticism. Of course, the figures representing certain financial facts existed, and were to be found somewhere or other, in this office or in that, either broken up past all apparent cohesion, or in heavy lump-sums unleavened by explanation or light, but for any practical purpose those figures might as well have been buried under the pyramids. When, under some sudden pressure, as in the case of the Balfour attack last year, it became necessary to ascertain all the details surrounding a certain charge disbursed years ago, considerable difficulty was experienced in digging up and putting the fragments together. What if some of them were mislaid in the sand, buried carefully past all finding! That which was treated as a discovery in the victory of the account department, was, in truth, the evidence of a system as ignorant as it was blind, possessing all the scattered details, far away down to pounds and pies, of an expenditure amounting annually to many millions sterling, no intelligent use was made of that most valuable fund of information. At length, at an immense labour, Mr. Gorge Kellner, the present Military Accountant-General, has prepared tables of the annual military expenditure in India for the last ten years, to which is attached an analysis of each grant head. From these figured statements we learn the whole story of the rise and fall, year by year, of our army charges, as well as the proportion which each separate grant bears to the gross expenditure. The record, which will prove of incalculable assistance to those whose province it is to watch over and regulate the military charges and receipts of this vast Empire, and close the mouths of future Balfours, is a work of which Mr. Kellner has reason to be proud. It removes the one great reproach from the military account branch. Will no one remove that which still attaches to the civil account department? Poor Mr. Harrison trying to find out what sums have been disbursed and received by the Government of India is a sight to make angels weep. Armed with civil and military tables, similar to those under notice, the Controller General might snap his fingers at Mr. Fawcett. As it is, Messrs. Harrison and Gay, dazed by figures, figures, figures ill arranged and wholly undigested, moaning anything or nothing, are rapidly losing their way in the darkness of a financial fog.

THE CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE BILL.

We, the undersigned, the members of the Select Committee, to which the bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of marriages of persons professing the Christian religion was recommitted, have the honour to present this our final report.

We have considered the papers noted in the margin, receive[illegible] after the presentation of the first report, [illegible]nd in the enclosures.

From Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Fort St. George, No. 18, dated 9th April 1872, and enclosures.

The bill, as formerly settled and as published in the *Gazette of India*, applied (so far as regards Her Majesty's States) to Christian *British* subjects of Her Majesty in Native States, for whom it provide, we have struck out the words 'British' in the section one, and in section nine we have authorised the Governor-General in Council to license persons to grant marriage certificates to such Native Christians. Power to do this is conferred on the Governor-General in Council by Statute 32 & 33 Vic., c. 98, s. 1.

We have provided (section two) that the repeals to be effected by the proposed Act shall not invalidate any marriage confirmed by a repealed enactment (*e.g.* 14 & 15 Vic., c. 40, s. 24,) and that any repealed Act shall be deemed to be respectively re-enacted and granted under the proposed Act.

Section eleven forbids a marriage to be solemnized in any place other than a church, where there is a church within five miles of such place. We have provided that this distance shall be measured, not as the crow flies, but by the shortest road.

Sections seventeen and forty-one provide that ministers and marriage-registrars shall not issue certificates if any lawful impediment, *according to the law of England*, be shown to their satisfaction. We have struck out the words in italics.

Sections twenty-five and fifty-one we have pointed out that the two witnesses there mentioned should be those of the person solemnizing the marriage.

Section sixty contains a clause declaring that the marriage between Native Christians, the parties to which shall not be prohibited to each other within the degrees of consanguinity in the case of any more than these degrees applicable to Hindus and Muhammadans before, struck out this clause and replaced it by a provision that nothing in the Act shall [illegible] marriage forbidden by the personal law to which the parties is subject.

Section seventy-six extended section sixty-[illegible] (as to forbidding the grant of a certificate by false representing oneself to be a person whose consent to the marriage is required by law) to cases where the person making the representation believes it to be false, or has not reason to believe it to be true.

Sections seventy-six and seventy-seven are intended to prevent monogamists from acquiring a right to practise polygamy by changing their religion. But we are of opinion that a bill regulating the solemnization of Christian marriages is not the proper place for such provisions, which affect persons other than Christians, and which relate to the essence of the contract of marriage, whereas the Act is intended only to govern its ceremonial and the mode of contracting it. And as we have no reason to think that under the existing law a second marriage effected during the existence of a prior one contracted under the law of monogamy would be invalid, it seems to us more prudent to postpone the matter for further consideration and to make it the subject of a separate Act.

In section seventy-eight we have provided that a marriage, otherwise duly solemnized, shall not be void merely on account of irregularity in respect of the place of its solemnization.

We have empowered the local Government to declare who shall in any place be deemed to be the District Judge, and we have authorised the Governor-General in Council to delegate to any officer the powers conferred by the Act in respect of Christians in Native States.

Lastly, we have saved marriages duly performed by ministers, consuls, and consular agents of foreign States.

We have found it necessary or expedient to amend the drafting of most of the sections, and we recommend that the bill thus altered be passed.

A. HOBHOUSE.
J. STRACHEY.
H. W. NORMAN.

Simla, 20th June 1872.

A DILEMMA.

(Englishman.)

Those who find in the pride and want of plasticity of the Saxon the main cause of the absence of cordiality between governors and governed in this country may advantageously ponder a statement which appears in the *Bazar Prakash* of the 2nd June. Many European officers in the Mofussil, says that journal, are exceedingly fond of accepting invitations to the houses of well-to-do and influential men—a course which, he goes on to tell his readers, is productive of two evils—"First, it causes much inconvenience to suitors by occasioning delay in deciding their cases; second, it perverts the ends of justice by influencing the officers to decide cases in favour of the rich—whose hospitality they partake—and against the poor."

"We have," the editor further observes, "seen many officers of this description in many places causing the ruin of middle class and poor suitors. They are equally guilty with those who take bribes. The one accept money and the other feasts, but both are doing the people equal mischief. Government ought to issue orders—similar to those which refer to borrowing money—interdicting the acceptance of invitations by its officers."

Nothing could show more conclusively, we think, than this that if the moral gulf which lies between the two races may possibly be some day filled up, it cannot in the meantime be crossed. The mere existence of such a belief as that here indicated—and we have no hesitation in saying that the writer's views fairly represent those of the vast majority of his countrymen—must place an insuperable bar between the most ordinary private intercourse between official Europeans and natives; for, as far as the practical result upon our administration is concerned, it matters but little whether officials are really amenable to the corrupt motives here attributed to them, or are believed to be so. The fact is, every European in India is perpetually on the horns of a dilemma. He has to choose between a latitude which will not fail to be mistaken for that of haughty, unbending self-sufficiency, and one which will equally subject him to the suspicion of being corrupt. The distance he must preserve in order to ensure respect is fatal not only to his being regarded with any warmer feeling, but to his acquiring that familiar knowledge of the people which is necessary to enable him govern them properly. We can hardly wonder, when brought face to face with facts like these, that men are driven to doubt whether we have any business in India. Now, notwithstanding them, any one can believe in the possibility of governing India according to European ideas, is quite unintelligible to us.

The same paper that thus appeals to Government to prohibit its officials from accepting the invitations of respectable men urges it to abolish the Stationery Office, on the ground that many of the officers employed in it are in the habit of stealing papers and pens from the stationery under their charge. We are not told whether Europeans or natives are referred to; but there is, of course, nothing to be surprised at, if men, who will sell justice for a dinner, are also capable of petty theft.

THE PUNJAB PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

The following "resolution" appears in the *Punjab Government Gazette*:—

The accounts of provincial services for the last month of the financial year 1871-72 having been received, it is, in the opinion of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, advisable to record their results for general information, showing how that measure of decentralization of the finances accorded by the Government of India in Financial Resolution of 14th December 1870 has worked during the first year of its trial, and explaining briefly the causes of any remarkable deviations in the receipts and expenditure from the budget estimate.

2. The figures which are now given are not absolutely final, as, until the accounts for the year are closed in August, adjustments may be necessary. The figures are not, however, expected to vary materially.

3. The year 1871-72 opened with an available balance of Rs. 14,93,407; and the following statement shows the estimated income with the actual receipts of the year:—

	Estimates. Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
I.—Allotment from Imperial Revenues	52,98,000	53,18,000
II.—Provincial Rates and Taxes.	16,64,260	17,44,743
III.—Jails	2,94,702	3,37,315
IV.—Registration	1,74,813	1,75,170
V.—Police	5,42,704	5,41,142
VI.—Education	1,19,186	64,079
VII.—Government Printing	.....	.....
VIII.—Miscellaneous	1,50,534	1,73,831
IX.—Public Works	9,00,570	9,05,692
Total	91,24,769	92,59,993

4. The imperial grants under those heads now constituting provincial services are those prepared by the Government in the Imperial Budget for 1871-72, which had been submitted to the Government of India before the orders of December 1870 could be carried out. To these have been added such of the allotments from local funds as have come to be considered provincial.

The grants made, with the expenditure incurred, are as follows:—

	Estimates. Rs.	Actuals. Rs.
1.—Jails	8,75,299	8,81,899
2.—Registration	97,603	72,225
3.—Police	31,20,490	30,74,299
4.—Education	9,34,760	8,48,403
5.—Medical Services	3,70,298	2,88,772
6.—Printing	1,08,878	1,13,698
7.—Miscellaneous	2,10,289	2,31,816
8.—Public Works	28,55,211	25,98,257
Total	85,47,329	81,16,280

5. These figures of actual receipts and expenditure show that at the close of the past financial year there remained a balance of 26 1/3 lakhs of rupees.

6. It is now necessary to note the causes for the deviation from the budget estimate which has been, in some instances, considerable. First, as regards receipts.

7. The increase on the *allotment from imperial revenues* is due to the transfer to provincial services of certain minor charges for which a corresponding grant was made.

8. There has been an increase under every sub-head of *provincial rates and taxes*, the largest being in the new local cesses levied under Act X. of 1871. This tax was imposed so late in the year that it was considered advisable to estimate the receipts under it as moderately as possible, as it was feared that in some districts the Punjab there might be difficulty in its realization. These anticipations have, fortunately, not been realized; the cess has been paid promptly and without difficulty throughout the province, and the actual receipts are consequently considerably in excess of the estimate.

9. The increase under the head *Jails* is principally due to larger manufacturing profits, and must be taken together with the increase of expenditure caused by the outlay required.

10. The large decrease in receipts under the head of *education* is nominal; the difference being due to municipal contributions estimated at Rs. 40,430 not having been calculated as provincial service income, and to the municipal charges under education being provided for under a separate heading. There is a corresponding decrease in expenditure to balance the decrease in receipts.

11. The increase under the head *Miscellaneous* is due to increased realization over estimates under accommodation for travellers, cattle pounds, and miscellaneous items.

12. Public Works income has very closely approximated to the estimate framed, and calls for no remarks.

13. The total increase o actual receipts over the estimates amounts to Rs. 1,35,434.

14. Under expenditure there has been a small reduction under the head of *Jails*, though the real saving is larger than appears on the surface. There has been a reduction both in the charge for inspection and in the cost of rations to prisoners; while the increase of Rs. 29,000 for manufactures may be looked upon as capital invested with a reasonable anticipation of profitable return.

15. The decrease under *registration* is due chiefly to short outlay on commission to district registrars and establishments.

16. The decrease under the head of *Education* has been already accounted for; and that under *Medical Services* is due to changes of establishment and transfers.

17. The balance at the disposal of the local Government at the close of the past financial year is considerably larger than that with which it opened:—

	Rs.
Balance on the 1st April 1871	14,93,407
Income of 1871-72	92,59,903
	1,07,53,310
Expenditure of 1871-72	81,16,280
Balance on 31st March 1872	26,37,030
Excess of closing over opening balance	11,43,673

The explanation of this result is to be found in the reluction of public works establishments to their lowest possible scale which the financial pressure of the last few years had necessitated. This has prevented the local Government from taking advantage, in the first year of the new system, of the increased revenue at its disposal. Moreover, not only were establishments reduced, but materials collected for the repair of buildings and the metalling of roads were all expended, without its being possible to make provision in the budget for the collection of a fresh supply. These two causes account both for the large balance at the disposal of Government and for the inability of the Public Works Department to expend economically during 1871-72 more than 26 lakhs of rupees out of an assignment of 28½ lakhs.

18. Those works, however, which during the past year have been unavoidably postponed, have not been abandoned, and their necessity has become more apparent than before. The assignment to the Department of Public Works for the present year has been calculated with reference to this consideration; and the Lieutenant-Governor has had great pleasure in being able to direct the commencement of several public buildings and other works, long and urgently required in the province, but for which funds have never before been found available. From the balance in reserve it has been possible to assign an extra grant of ten lakhs of rupees for such works, which sum added to the ordinary budget estimate brings the expenditure of 1872-73 to about one hundred lakhs of rupees (Rs. 99,83,892). The income of the present year is estimated at Rs. 88,39,208, and the estimated balance on the 1st April 1873 is Rs. 14,92,486, being almost identical with that with which the Punjab Government opened its accounts on the 1st April 1871.

19. Larger grants might with safety have been made from the reserve, but the Lieutenant-Governor is aware that, with the limited establishments at the disposal of the Public Works Department, it is not possible in one year to commence and carry on satisfactorily all the works the necessity for which has been admitted, even though funds may be available.

PAUPERISM.—The annual return showing the number of paupers in receipt of relief from the rates in England and Wales on New Year's-day states that on the 1st of January, 1872, the number was 981,042, being one in 23 of the population, or 4·3 per cent.; 16 per cent. of the number were receiving indoor relief, and 84 per cent. outdoor relief. The list is constituted as follows:—Adult males 39,513 able-bodied and 150,787 not able-bodied adult females, 114,241 able-bodied and 283,613 not able-bodied; children under 16, 255,404 relieved with able-bodied parents, and 84,474 not with able-bodied parents; vagrants, 3,378; insane—21,496 males, 27,427 females, 1,063 children. These figures make a total rather larger than that first given, owing to some persons being relieved, both indoor and outdoor, on the day referred to. The total number receiving relief is less by 104,6·9, or 9·6 per cent., than on the 1st of January, 1871. The decrease was as large as 18·6 per cent. in the metropolis, and 16·6 per cent. in the north-western division, consisting of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The number of adult able-bodied paupers relieved on the 1st of January, 1872, was 19 per cent. fewer than on the 1st of January, 1871. In the metropolis the decrease was no less than 39·2 per cent. and in the north-western division 38·8 per cent.

PICTURES AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

[SECOND ARTICLE.]

(Pall Mall Budget, May 31.)

Mr. Hook is one of the talents of our school whom it is always pleasant to recognize and think about; who is no groper in his art, but has found out his vein and follows it to constantly increasing purpose. There is no more sincere and direct work in contemporary painting, nothing more firmly seized and freshly rendered, than these brilliant scenes of sea and sea-coast, air and water, and people and objects; nor is it against them that each one should be a good deal like the last, so long as that comes because the master loves the same nature, and not because he copies his own art. We do not think Mr. Hook has ever been more spirited and admirable than this year; and of his four pictures are inclined to like best the first and smallest—"The Oyster Severals of Hampshire" (196). Here is a crisp and glittering air, a white sky full of light; here is a plashy region at low water, with the sharp green of the slimy-weeded mudbanks, with intersecting runnels and stray piles in the foreground, all set down with the most literal vivacity and simplest power and facility of brush. Mr. Hook too often spoils his work, as regards its composition, by the introduction of his human figures awkwardly and anyhow; and this little picture is no exception to the rule; one is disposed to wish the man in deep blue jacket and crimson cap out altogether, or, at any rate, that he were a little less naively and inartificially proportioned and placed. In the other larger painting in the same room the heap of fish in the foreground does not form a very pleasant object, since somehow Mr. Hook's way of treating these things, having more of vigour and frankness than it has of magic or refinement, enforces rather than suppresses the unpleasanter aspect of them. But the cliffs and sands, the breezy sky and live running blue of the shoreward sea, are excellent as always. And another particularly brilliant Hook is that called "As jolly as a sandboy" (390)—south-coast promontories again, grassy tables sloping to black and broken edges of rock, bays of greyish sand, on which lie broad thin swirls of water sent forward by the tide and taking all the reflections of the daylight. Whether by haphazard or design, the foreground is in this case diversified with accidents that compose well; the low rocks that crop through the sand at the frame's edge, the small boys who lie flat, engaged with a comical brush-tailed cur in a triangular tugging match over some seaweed, the donkeys who prick their ears and look on amusedly, are a very picturesque as well as a very entertaining group. It is a famous example of the master.

Another determined original, whose painting maintains, and with no lessening emphasis, its peculiar qualities, is Mr. J. F. Lewis. He sends this year two larger and (if possible) more elaborately treated works than usual (242, 465). Oriental figures and Oriental architecture, of course; vivid colour; intricate incidence of light and shadow through latticed apertures upon intricate patterns of blue, scarlet, and amber-dyed silk; a hand of marvellous patience and accuracy in these things, trained by long habit to do with ease what look like impossible feats of minute labour; a perfect rendering of metallic and reflecting surfaces, a metallic and imperfect rendering of the softer absorbent ones; a curious vulgarity of type and conception underlying excessive abilities very much the reverse of vulgar. The former of the two pictures, called "The Prayer of Faith," is to our mind much the more satisfactory; its intricacies are not too jumbled, and its figures have character and dignity; besides, there is real repose for the eye in the shaded doorway of the background, with its beautifully coloured decoration of tiles. In the other picture, called "Lilium Auratum," where it is a question of flowers and faces as well as silks and patterns, there is much more fault to find; the flowers are brilliant in colour, but strangely tinny and glittering in surface; the girls' gestures are awkward as they go laughingly up steps out of the garden-their faces red, and expressions common and unpleasant; it is an out-door scene with the brightest of sunlight and the strongest of shadow, but the sunlight and shadow are both somehow so taken as to fail in giving the impression of air or relief. The total effect of the picture, quite contrary to its apparent intention, is that of a flat piece of vivid and minute porcelain decoration—as flat as the pattern of the vase which one of the damsels carries in her hand. Another Orientalist, but in a very different and less exceptional vein—Mr. F. A. Goodall—sends a good Arab camp scene; a long landscape of desert and palms, with pretty brown figures of women and children huddled inside or around their tent, a venerable and correct-looking personage the "head of the house," as the catalogue calls him, standing on his mat at prayer. Particularly careful in drawing and completeness as the ground of trodden uneven sand, with its vivid colour in the shadows, and the mat that lies on it. For an Academic Orientalist by this artist is England which is chiefly represented by Mr. Laudelle in France, one can desire nothing better than the "Bedouin Mother" (253), the mother dignified and well-modelled as she stands against a glowing twilight sky, the baby riding astraddle in the fashion of Arab babies, on one of her shoulders. Mr. Goodall also sends a female portrait "Alice" (407), of firm treatment and sufficient vigour.

The portraits of painters whose ordinary practice lies elsewhere are always interesting, and that which Mr. Calderon exhibits is by far the best of his contributions to this year's show. It is the likeness (65) of a brother painter—Mr. H. S. Marks—and the head is full of characteristic spirit and sound workmanship; certainly, after the best of Mr. Millais and Mr. Watts, it is the most remarkable portrait-head of the year. The full-length lady's portrait (610) is less excellent, but still skilful in its likeness and accessories. In regard to Mr. Calderon's genre and subject-pictures, there is not much that can be said with satisfaction, though the waterside picnic party, with the motto from Waller (219), is clever—clever beyond measure with that too shallow and aimless cleverness which abounds to a disheartening degree in our school. The executive treatment of some things is even admirable; never were ladies' bonnets and flounces, the flannels and straw hats of rowing men, the appliances of table-cloth, and plates and cups, the sirloin and the lobsters, painted with a more dexterously reserved imitative skill. One may even sympathize with the determination to take an ordinary scene of social pastime just as it is—to give you your *fete champetre* without a touch of artificial or pictorial poetry and romance. But it is vulgar, it is shallow and modish, like an inferior novel; it is the very dullest polite malice and polite amusement that go on between this captivating young matron and her three flannelled Admirers in the boat, the clergyman and mother, and pair of neglected misses with their white hats and tea-cups on the bank. It is at most a dexterous version of the stupidest types of people in the most trivial states of mind, with a pleasant arrangement of summer light and foliage and surroundings. This is not the realism that we want. Realism, to be of any value, must get hold of things with a much stronger grip than this; must show us more essential facts in a more instructive way. Realism demands qualities of mind at least as high as any other form of art; and we doubt if there is a picture on the walls conveying less to the mind than this, or less succeeding in making one feel that the artist has been greater than his subject. The high-born maiden in a palace tower (Shelley's) of No. 443 is unsatisfactory too, with not a good head, and a puzzling ungraceful arrangement of long draperies, in which it does not seem as though she could stand up, but some clever painting and colour notwithstanding. Mr. Wells sends five or six portraits, of which the first, called "Alice" (106), has a partly fancy air, and by the wondering expression and adventurous procedure of the girl through a shrubbery may be supposed to refer to a well-known heroine of modern child's literature. Like so much of Mr. Wells' recent work, it is painted in low keys of colour and with a faint artificial light upon the figure; we think Mr. Wells has weakened the aspect of his painting by this choice and arrangement, which he should take care not to let become stereotyped; but what he does always has a serious largeness and sincerity of style, and in this case a good deal of charm in character and expression. So are the portraits of the Duke of Devonshire and of Mr. Adams Beck both of them good; and the large erect picture of a lady in white satin, with hands raised to put on her opera cloak (253), is certainly the most distinguished and complete full-length lady's portrait of the exhibition.

Passing from members to associates of the academic body—Mr. F. Walker carries all suffrages with an art of which even the duller spectators seem to feel the power and charm. The "Harbour of Refuge" (227) has this great quality, that it has a manifest and weighty artistic impression to convey a perfectly well-considered main effect of colour, and that it conveys this effect and this impression irresistibly. From any part of the room where it is in sight one feels that here is a chord truly struck. It is a daring performance to take this ardent moment of June sunset, with the sky a nearly even blaze of daffodil yellow, beneath which the intense red of the ancient almshouse brick, the intense green of the daisied almshouse sward, lie dark, but glowing with extreme contrast. It is the yellow, the daffodil glow over all, that somehow reconciles those rich opposites, and uses them, and with a perfectly true and telling observation of the natural relations of light and dark, brings the whole picture into a new and admirable harmony, almost like one of the passionate harmonies of the old Venetians. So far, we think Mr. Walker's picture is a delightful and superlative success; and even as to the painting itself, where one's admiration of his art often has need to qualify itself, there will be found beautiful handling and richness in these scenic parts, in the painting of the brickwork and grass, the central group of statuary, and the hawthorn-trees in flower. But the figures?—admirable and unsatisfactory together, we should say, as Mr. Walker's more ambitious figure-painting and figure composition so perpetually are. There is a distant group of variously weedy and battered old fellows about the pedestal in the centre of the court who are excellent in drawing and pathetic humour; there is, also distant, a figure with a cat going in at a door; much nearer there is a tall girl with a blue bag slung over one arm, and supporting with the other a bent old lady who has seen better days. The tall girl has a noble figure, but a vacant and unwilling face over her ministrations. Then there is a mower, mowing at the grass-plat close before us with prodigious energy. There are pains, there is draughtmanship, there is style, there is poetry in all of the figures taken apart; but we do not feel that they have much pictorially to do with each other; and in the mower whose outlines are the gathering lines of the whole composition and its movement) we seem to have an instance of just that excess which is the risk, the stumbling-block of Mr. Walker and his school in their figure-painting. We mean excess, approaching the borders of affectation, in the research of dignity, the importation of the sculpturesque and heroic into modern figures. The aim is a perfectly praiseworthy and legitimate one; only it will sometimes go beyond the mark, and this mower, with his Achillean countenance, his violence of sweep and action as he wields his scythe against this light lawn swathe, must we fear, be confessed an instance in point. Again, in all the figures we find still the same liny and stringy method of outline, the same scratchy touch marking the work with some technical weakness and incompletion. But these are slight matters to balance against deserved triumph of a thoroughly noble and poetical painting.

Next in charm beside Mr. Walker's "Harbour of Refuge" stands the "Harvest Moon" of Mr. G. Mason (127). This is the third picture in which Mr. Mason has in recent years exercised his noble gifts of composition and sentiment on a large and serious scale, and would be, we think, if it had been carried to its proper finish, the most beautiful of the three. As it is, want of time and want of health have led to a want of definition and completeness in some parts; there is a good deal in the picture that seems blurred, or weak, and doubtful; and takes looking at before it falls into its place. But the lovely harmony and lovely feeling come home in a moment; and there are even some parts which strike at once with an extraordinary sense of energy as well as beauty—we mean the composition of the two principal male figures, and the splendid sweep and drawing of their scythe blades against the sky. The scheme is one of "procession"—field-labourers, both men and women, walking home in groups from the harvesting, going down over broken ground towards a road, upon which they are preceded by the last laden waggon of the day; the sun has set behind us, and flings soft rose and crimson light here and there among the twilight greyness; there is a soft glow on the faces of the tired company; the sheaf of corn which a woman gleaner carries has caught the sunset, and looks all on fire; beyond the broken valley the country rises; a light or two begins to glimmer in farm windows; the distant hills lie bathed in tender crimson; in the sky there is a rivalry between the sunset and the moonrise colours, a silvered amber where the red glow sent over from the west melts into the pale light of a great moon newly risen. That distance is one of the most magical pieces of landscape effect we know. Does science say a moon just risen like that, and close to the horizon, is always cloudy, red, and never this pale or proper moon-colour which it gets when you see it through rarer atmosphere? Perhaps so; yet such redness would certainly show pale beside the richer colours and intenser light of the sunset; and in any case the sentiment, the poetry of the scene demands the moon's colour as we have it; the composition of the lines demands this great round orb of its shape lying opposite the eye near the horizon; the lovely result is its own justification. The figures here again go to the edge of that exaggeration which you run the risk of when you seek for a high sort of physical nobility and fine bearing in daily and common personages; but we do not think they go beyond that edge. The man touching the fiddle as he walks beside a girl is perhaps too Italian an incident for a scene essentially of the English midlands; but other figures are simple and natural enough really, despite the sort of impassioned artistic look which they seem to carry. Notice particularly the admirable design of the woman with her disordered dress carrying the sheaf of corn, and the boy who strides through a gate, letting it swing to with a heedless gesture. In comparing these [illegible] to poems of peasant labour and peasant life and scope which Mr. Mason gives us with what is most akin to them in contemporary work—we mean the [illegible] of M. [illegible] that by the side of such a master as M. Millet Mason shows a less complete penetration and [illegible]city, a less power of reconciling pictorial rhythm [illegible]thetic charm with complete and uncompromising [illegible]alism, not so subtle a way of making dull things gravely beautiful without changing them; above all, not nearly so finished and harmonious a technical method; on the other hand, that by the side of M. Breton, except when M. Breton is at his rare best (and there is no artist more unequal), he shows as a vastly superior colourist, and as a designer who, in idealizing his rustic types, puts into them a great deal more that is personal, a great deal less that is academic and of routine. While by the side of either of those distinguished Frenchmen the work of Mr. Mason carries that note of higher pitch, more desire of poetical beautifulness and radiance, which is proper to almost all such modern English work as is not positively vulgar; for dignity and tone in common mood—in the key of prose, so to speak—is what our art seems to lack altogether.

MR. JUSTICE KEOGH'S JUDGMENT ON THE GALWAY ELECTION PETITION.

(Times, May 29.)

So outspoken a denunciation of priestly coercion has not been delivered for many a year from the Irish Bench, and we need hardly remark that it comes with all the greater weight from the lips of a Roman Catholic Judge. If the Judgment contains a few passages which strike the ear of an English reader as more forensic than judicial, we are not sure that such passages will not rather enhance the impression which it is calculated to produce on the Irish mind. To us it may appear scarcely relevant to cite the general testimony of the witnesses in favour of the Galway landlords as "the best in the world," though it is certainly both true and relevant to state that Galway had always been distinguished by the absence of sectarian animosities. No English Election Judge would have considered it part of his duty to defend the memory of Oliver Cromwell against "the vile tongue of that audacious and mendacious priest, Father Conway," or to speak of gentlemen having been hunted through the fields by "that obscene monster, Pat. Barrett," though he might possibly agree with Judge Keogh, that an avowal of Father Cohen that Irish priests would, "if necessary," use the Confessional to penetrate the secrecy of the Ballot, deserves the attention of the Legislature. But we may safely assume that Judge Keogh knows his own countrymen, and has not adopted the racy phraseology of O'Connell in a judicial sentence without due consideration and foresight. There is a place as well as a time for all things, and there is, perhaps, no place so appropriate for stigmatizing a nefarious conspiracy against electoral freedom in terms of manly indignation as the Court-house of that County Town in which its temporary success was applauded. At all events, we are much too grateful to Judge Keogh for his courage in dragging the arch-conspirators to light without respect of persons to criticize with any severity the language he may have selected to characterize their conduct.

One more reflection is suggested by the latter part of this memorable Judgment, and it is a reflection which it concerns Liberal Catholics to ponder deeply. The Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, as Judge Keogh most truely remarked, "enjoys a greater practical freedom than in any other country of the world," and he might have added that in no other country does it so grossly abuse its freedom by habitual and profligate interference with politics. Neither in Italy itself, nor in Austria, nor in Spain, nor in France, nor in Belgium, nor in Southern Germany, would so infamous a league between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and the Party of Disorder as was formed in Galway be tolerated by the State. Yet not only is it tolerated in Ireland, but Irish Ultramontanes actually engaged in thus plotting against the Imperial Government are at the same moment demanding from the Imperial Government concessions which no Catholic statesman in Catholic nations could be induced to entertain.

Of course, if this attitude be deliberately adopted by the directions of that Power which denies the discoveries of modern science and declares war against modern civilization, it is vain for any Protestant to argue against it. The political emancipation of Irish Catholics was, indeed, mainly accomplished by Protestant statesmen, but the moral emancipation of Irish Catholics must be accomplished, if at all, by themselves alone, and it is too evident how far it is from being complete. When the Irish Church Act was passed a belief was often expressed that it would be followed by the growth of a more independent spirit among the Roman Catholic laity. It was said that so long as they were associated with their priests in a struggle against Protestant ascendancy, a sentiment of loyalty and honour prevented their manifesting this spirit, as other countries, but that religious equality once secured, they would begin to assert their claim to religious liberty in its full sense. In Galway, as we have already mentioned, not a few of the Catholic landlords did venture to call their souls their own, and, in spite of priestly menaces, to support a candidate of their own choice. They were beaten, however, by mobs hounded on by priests, whose acts have been approved, if they were not instigated, by the Archbishop of the Diocese. The result of the election, it is true, has been annulled and reversed on petition, nor will it be possible for the persons reported to be guilty of corrupt practices to record any vote for seven years to come. It now remains to be seen whether these persons will be visited by any ecclesiastical censures, and whether, if not, the power of the priesthood for evil will have been strengthened or weakened by all that has occurred. Assuredly if all Irish counties were as Galway, and the political character of Galway were to be judged by the events of the last election, we must conclude that Ireland is even yet totally unfit for constitutional government.

CLAIM FOR NEARLY £100,000 AGAINST THE NAWAB OF BENGAL BY HIS SECRETARY.

This was an action in the Court of Queen's Bench on May 28, to recover the sum of nearly £100,000 for services alleged to have been rendered to the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, by his late private secretary, Mr. Knott. The claim was for £20,000 under an alleged agreement, and also a commission of 12½ per cent. on sums recovered and received by the Nawab in consequence of the services of the plaintiff, which would amount on the sums received by the Nawab to about £80,000 more. The facts of the case are given in the pleadings thus:—The Nawab is the hereditary Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, an office to which he had succeeded in a direct line of descent from his ancestors, who held the same, and in virtue thereof was the Viceroy of the Emperor of Delhi at the period of the establishment of the East India Company, and prior to the acquisition of territorial rights of dominion by the company and the Crown of England in India. The three provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa had constituted a portion of the dominions of the Emperors of Delhi, and were [illegible] Viceroys, the Nawabs Nazim, ancestors and predecessors of the defendant; but for some time prior to the incorporation of the East India Company the Nawabs had gradually become independent princes, owing allegiance and paying tribute to the Emperors of Delhi, but, subject thereto, governing the provinces at their own pleasure. Shortly after the establishment of the company, the company, by virtue of a grant from Shah Alum, the then emperor, took possession of the revenue of the three provinces comprised in the Nawab's dominion; but the ancestors and predecessors of the Nawab continued in their office. Political power was thenceforth for the most part exercised by the company in the name and on the behalf of the Nawab under certain special treaties, and the Nawab resided in the palace at Moorshedabad and continued to hold certain treaty emoluments as well as private property, and to hold the rank and dignity and to exercise many of the powers of Nawab Nazim as before. The charter of Shah Alum in 1765 contained a grant to the company of the revenue of the provinces which might remain after making a stipulated remittance on behalf of the Nawab to the emperor, and contained a stipulation on the part of the company that they would provide for the expenses of the Nazimut—that is, the Nazim's Court and Government—though by a special agreement with the Nawab that term underwent a change, and the expenses of the Nizamut have ever since, in practice, been limited to the personal expenses of the Nawab, the bodyguard, and the retinue and state required to be kept up, besides certain pensions, and the maintenance of the family and dependents. Certain treaties previously entered into with the Nawab's ancestors, especially Meer Jaffer, fixed the amount of the annual payment for the support of the Nizamut at 31 lacs and 89,000 (*i.e.*, 31,89,000) rupees, which, however, was subsequently reduced to a nominal amount of 16 lacs, but by reason of deductions the amount really was 14 lacs—that is, 1,400,000 rupees, which would amount to about £140,0 0. The reduction of the allowance has been the cause of constant complaint and remonstrance on the part of successive Nawabs, but without effect. In 1790 Lord Cornwallis formed a fund for the benefit of the Nawabs, called the Nizamut Deposit Fund, which has since comprised the accumulations of the two lacs of rupees annually deducted by the company from the nominal stipend of 16 lacs of rupees, which ought to have been paid in full to the Nawabs. The amount of the fund, it was believed, was now between £1,500,000 and £2,000,000. This fund has formed the continual subject of dispute between the company and the Nawabs, who claimed to have the money paid to themselves, or as they might wish, for the benefit of the family and for the general purposes of the Nizamut; the East India Company and the Government claiming either an absolute control over it, or, at all events, a right to deal with it for the purposes of the Nizamut at their pleasure. Since 1857 the present Nawab has been very active in asserting his claims on the Government of India as to the [illegible] other matters affecting the interests of his family. In consequence of those claims, [illegible] in 1862, wrote a despatch unfavourable to his claim. Lord Canning's view was that the Nawab had no claim as of right either to the payment of the annual sum or to any appropriation of the fund, except only at the pleasure of the Government. The Nawab was extremely dissatisfied with this decision of Lord Canning, and endeavoured to obtain the reversal of it. With a view to retained the plaintiff, Knott, who had been a member of the uncovenanted Civil Service of India, as his private secretary, with a salary of 1,000 rupees a month, or £1,200 a year, and employed him for some time in India in preparing the appeal. On his leaving India for the purpose of coming to this country to prosecute the appeal, the Nawab entered into an agreement with him, which was now in question, and the effect of which, as the court construed it, was that he was to receive a salary of £1,000 a year, and, if he succeeded, a sum of £12,000, and also 12½ per cent. on the sums recovered by the Nawab in consequence of the plaintiff's exertions. The plaintiff came to this country and exerted himself in prosecution of the Nawab's appeal, and his case was brought before the House of Commons by Sir F. Kelly. In 1864 Sir Charles Wood gave his decision, which did not reverse that of Lord Canning, nor declare any hereditary right in the Nawab to the income, but only declared that a with drawal of the allowance would be a violation of the spirit of the assurances given to the Nawab's predecessors, and that there was no intention to disturb existing arrangements. As to the deposit fund Sir Charles Wood did not affirm any right of the Nawab to an appropriation of it, but only said that it would be very proper to consult the Nawab about its appropriation, as it was for the benefit of his family. Sir Charles Wood subsequently sanctioned, at the request of the Nawab, an annual charge of £2,000 rupees (£4,000) out of the fund to meet the expenses of his son's visit to England in 1865, and the Government had since also paid 1,00,000 rupees (£10,000 out of the fund for portions for the Nawab's daughters. Again, in 1868, the Government sanctioned an advance to the Nawap of a like sum for the expense of his own visit to this country. The question then arose between the Nawab and the plaintiff, his agent, whether the latter had earned his right to the reward stipulated for his services in case of success. Down to 1864 the plaintiff had been paid £400 a month, under the agreement, but after that time he was paid £25 a month, until in 1865 he advanced his present claim, which was repudiated by the Nawab. No steps were taken by the plaintiff to enforce it, until in 1869 the Nawab arrived in this country. The plaintiff contended that he was entitled to the 20,000, on the ground that the Government had virtually reversed the decision of Lord Canning, and that the whole of the Deposit Fund had been virtually recovered by the Nawab, so that the plaintiff was entitled to his commission on the whole of it; but that, at all events, he was entitled to recover the commission on the sums actually received by the Nawab, or paid out of it for his family. The question was whether the plaintiff was entitled to recover. Sir J. Karslake, Q. C. (with him Mr. Giffard, Q. C. and Mr. Philbrick), argued for the plaintiff. The Attorney-General, Mr. Field, Q. C., and Mr. Lumley Smith were for the Nawab; but the Court, after fully hearing Sir J. Karslake, were clearly of opinion that his client, the plaintiff, was not entitled to recover. The Lord Chief